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WASHINGTON.

THE UNITED STATES AND SPAIN.

THE VIEWS OF THE PRESIDENT SET FORTH IN THE MESSAGE CONCURRED IN BY EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS—EFFECT OF AN INTIMATION TO SPAIN OF THE FACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Message of the President, sent to Congress the first of the present month, treated very fully and explicitly of the relations between the United States and Spain, and of the policy of this Government in dealing with questions growing out of the insurrection in Cuba. The Message indicated pretty plainly to the whole world that this Government was serious in its desire for a speedy termination of the troubles in that island. It is not concealed that a strong effort has been made to secure a definite and conclusive arrangement of all outstanding differences between the two Governments, and that such efforts have not yet reached any definite result. All publications which foreshadow any departure from the line of policy laid down in the Message are without foundation. It is not probable that any authentic information of the details of negotiations will reach the public for some time to come, but it may be said very confidently that the friendly character of the correspondence has continued. The portion of the Message which discusses our relations with Spain, and which presents the view of the Government that the condition of affairs in Cuba has existed so long as to call for special attention and determination, has been read and considered by all the Governments in Europe, and they understand, doubtless, its full purport and meaning. There is reason to believe from intimations in foreign telegrams and letters, that several of these Governments have reached the conclusion that the position of the United States is right, and if so, such an intimation from them to the Spanish Government would, without doubt, greatly strengthen whatever representations the United States may have made to that Government. From all that can be learned here there is not the least reason to suppose that any action has been taken by this Government, or any other, which is not entirely friendly to Spain, or is not accepted by that power as friendly. It may be said in the most emphatic terms that the purposes foreshadowed in the Message, and the policy there outlined are unchanged, and Spain and the foreign powers interested accept the utterances of the President as made in the absolute good faith which has characterized heretofore his correspondence with the nations of the world.

CIRCULAR FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT TO EUROPEAN GOVERNMENTS ON CUBAN AFFAIRS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—It is true, as stated in a Vienna telegram published to-day, that the Secretary of State has addressed a circular to all the European Governments on the subject of Cuban affairs, including a copy to Spain, although its contents cannot be definitely ascertained from official sources. There is reason to believe from the language of the President's Message that there is also truth in the assertion of the same telegram that an expression of the views of foreign Governments has been asked concerning intervention in the affairs of Cuba. The President, in referring to the fact that both parties in that island have thus far failed of achieving any success whereby one party shall possess and control it to the exclusion of the other said: "Under these circumstances the agency of others, either by mediation or intervention, seems to be the only alternative, which must sooner or later be invoked for the termination of the strife." It will be recollected that the President also stated that Spain had submitted certain proposals which he hoped might be found to be the basis, if not the actual submission, of terms to meet the requirements of the particular griefs of which this Government has felt itself entitled to complain.

THE BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

REPORT ON THE SUGG FORT AND WITKOWSKI FRAUDS IN THE HANDS OF SECRETARY BRISTOW—LOOSE MODES OF DOING BUSINESS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The report of the commission to inquire into the Sugg Fort and Witkowski frauds was presented to Secretary Bristow to-day. While nothing definite concerning details can be ascertained, it can be confidently stated that the examination made by the commission has been thorough and searching, and the conclusions unanimously reached by the commission will seriously affect Auditor Rutherford and Controller Brodhead, through whose offices the fraudulent claims were passed. The evidence shows that both claims were so suspicious on their face that they should have been rejected by the First Clerk, to whom they were referred for examination. The system of doing business in the offices of the Second Controller and the Third Auditor has received special attention from the commission, and is pronounced loose and irregular in practice, and in tendency calculated to expose the Treasury to such successful attacks as were made by the Sugg Fort and Julius Witkowski combinations. Claims and accounts presented in those two offices have not received the investigation required by law, either in form or fact, but have been passed upon the signature and recommendation of the bureau officer below to whom such claims and accounts are first presented. The duty of the auditing officers is to make thorough examination of all matters referred to them, regardless of examinations made prior to their receipt of the papers. The evidence shows that this duty has been systematically neglected, and that accounts have been passed without the necessary proofs and vouchers being furnished to establish the validity of the transactions. This practice is severely commented upon by the commission. There is reason to believe Secretary Bristow will approve the report and recommendations of the commission, and refer the matter to the President.

THE MEXICAN RAIDS.

THE SUGGESTION TO STOP THEM BY CESSION OF TERRITORY IMPOSSIBLE—ALIENATION OF TERRITORY FORBIDDEN IN THE MEXICAN CONSTITUTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—All the suggestions of the cession of a slice of Mexico to the United States are met by a provision of the Constitution of Mexico, which prohibits the Government of that country from entertaining or considering any proposition for the alienation of any part of her territory. This method of suppressing the cattle raiders into Texas by establishing a new boundary is, therefore, out of the question, no matter how unfortunate it may be that the Rio Grande was the boundary line originally selected.

LAWLESSNESS IN MISSISSIPPI.

OPEN RESISTANCE TO THE REVENUE OFFICERS—THE DEPUTY COLLECTOR DRIVEN FROM COUNTY TO COUNTY BY ARMED PARTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following telegram was received on the 17th inst. by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue from Collector Shaughnessy, at Jackson, Miss.

"SIR: My deputy, W. B. Redmond, has been driven from his official home, and from county to county in his division, while discharging his official duty, by armed bodies who publicly defy the authority of the United States, and threaten to resist it. Redmond cannot discharge his duties without military assistance. Instruct me in the premises."

In response to this, Commissioner Pratt telegraphed to the Collector, asking if his evidence was positive that armed bodies were obstructing Redmond, what their numbers are, and what amount of force was required. The following reply was received:

JACKSON, Miss., Dec. 28.

D. D. Pratt, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.:

Evidence positive. Redmond notified by Mayor of Summit, Pike County, to leave at once, as he and peace officers could not protect him. Armed bodies numbering from fifty to seventy-five assert that he cannot remain in the division. A commissioned officer and twenty-five soldiers, if stationed at Liberty, Amite County, and instructed to support him for thirty days, or until the offending parties are arrested, would be sufficient. Cavalry preferred, as escort could accompany him on his tour through the bad counties and have a good effect.

(Signed,) M. SHAUGHNESSY, Collector.

Commissioner Pratt has accordingly had a consultation with the Secretary of the Treasury on the subject of the Collector's request, and the result is that the President sent an order to-day to the Secretary of War to furnish the necessary protection.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITAL.

SALE FOR DIRECT TAXATION—THE PATENT FOR FIRE AND POLICE ALARM TELEGRAPH—THE ARGENTINE DOUBLOON—NEW YEAR'S DAY AT THE WHITE-HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—A representative of the Internal Revenue Office has been sent to Beaufort, S. C., within a day or two, for the purpose of attending to the interests of the Government in the sale of valuable sea island cotton lands in that vicinity, which has been ordered in consequence of the non-payment of direct taxes. It is probable that if the lands in question will not bring a proper price the Internal Revenue agent will bid them in for the Government. The sale will take place either to-morrow or Friday next.

The following is the programme of the President's New-Year's receptions: The usual New-Year's reception will be held at the Executive Mansion according to the following programme: At 11 o'clock A. M. the President will receive the Cabinet and Foreign Ministers; at 11:30 A. M. the Judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, Senators and Representatives in Congress, the Judges of the Court of Claims, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and the Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia will be received; at 12 M. the officers of the Army and Navy will be received; at 12:30 the Assistant Secretaries, the Assistant Post Master General, Solicitor General, and Assistant Attorney General, and the heads of the several bureaus will be received; at 12:45 the associated soldiers of the war of 1812, the associated veterans of 1846, and members of the Oldest Inhabitants' Association of the District of Columbia, will be received; the reception of citizens will commence at 1 o'clock, at which time the gates of the inclosure will be opened, and will terminate at 2 o'clock. Carriages will approach the Executive Mansion by the eastern gate and leave by the western gate.

The Commissioner of Patents to-day decided the interference case of Watkins, of New-York, against McCullough, of Richmond, Ind., both claiming a patent for the fire and police alarm telegraph which is now generally in use throughout the United States. The Commissioner awards the priority of invention to Watkins.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business to-day: Currency, $9,138,169; special deposit of legal tenders for redemption of certificates of deposit, $33,955,000; coin, $75,037,059, including $26,192,200 coin certificates; outstanding legal tenders, $372,471,722. The receipts from internal revenue to-day were $273,377 72, and from Customs, $309,021 37.

The Treasury Department, upon the report of the Director of the Mint that the recognized commercial value of the doubloon of the Argentine Republic is $15 52, having the same value heretofore recognized by the department, has authorized until otherwise ordered the acceptance of that valuation as the basis in ascertaining invoice values upon all invoices certified in that country.

THE CENTENNIAL.

PREPARATIONS IN PORTUGAL FOR PROPER REPRESENTATION—THE ODD-FELLOWS AND KNIGHTS TEMPLAR—PREPARING TO USHER IN THE NEW YEAR.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Kingdom of Portugal is making preparations to be represented in a proper manner at the Centennial celebration. The Department of Marine and Colonies is engaged in organizing a complete collection of the various products to be found in the Portuguese possessions. The Central Association of Portuguese Agriculture, in session at Lisbon, has been officially invited to collect the best specimens by which the actual state as well as the progress of agricultural industry might be best known. The Directors of the Industrial Institutes of Lisbon and Oporto are deliberating concerning the best means for representing Portugal at the Centennial Exhibition. The collection of all the articles that may be of general interest has received the special attention of the Minister of Commerce.

TRENTON, Dec. 29.—The Grand Lodge of Odd-fellows of the State of New-Jersey, at their meeting in November last in this city, suggested that each lodge in the State should appoint a committee of one to meet in this city to-day to make arrangements to have the order properly represented at the Centennial Exhibition. A great many delegates were present, and the subject was discussed. A report will be made to the Grand Central Committee of the Grand Lodge of the United States in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—In commemoration of the centennial anniversary of American independence a reunion of Knights Templar of the United States will take place in this city on May 30 and 31 and June 1, 1875. A grand parade will take place on June 1, which, it is expected, will be participated in by Sir Knights from all quarters of the globe.

OSWEGO, Dec. 29.—This city will celebrate the commencement of the Centennial year on Saturday morning by firing a national salute and the ringing of bells.

NYACK, Dec. 29.—The Centennial year will be ushered in at this place by the ringing of bells, blowing of whistles, firing national salutes, and a general jollification.

NEWBURG, Dec. 29.—The Common Council of this city to-day ordered that a salute be fired and bells rung at midnight on Friday. The Centennial will also be ushered in here by an immense torchlight procession, consisting of civic and military organizations, including the fire department.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the City Councils last night it was recommended that a general illumination of the city take place on the ushering in of the New Year; that bells be rung at dawn and bunting displayed throughout the city during the day.

UTICA, Dec. 29.—The military organization of this city, under the leadership of the Veteran Zouaves, have made arrangements to properly welcome the Centennial New Year.

AUBURN, Dec. 29.—The New Year will be ushered in, in this city, by the ringing of bells and the firing of cannon, to be followed by appropriate exercises at midday.

NAVAL MATTERS.

THE TUSCARORA MAKING SOUNDINGS FROM HAWAII TO AUSTRALIA—KIDNAPPING OF SOUTH SEA ISLANDERS.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The Navy Department has a report from Commander J. N. Miller, commanding the United States steamer Tuscarora, dated off Honolulu, Dec. 4, 1875. The Tuscarora left San Francisco on the 3d of November and arrived off Honolulu on the 29th. Capt. Miller says: "I will leave here on the 6th inst. to carry out the Department's order of Oct. 14, in running a line of deep-sea soundings to Australia, hoping to reach Brisbane, Australia, by the middle of February or before. I have made inquiries at this place, where there is constant communication with the South Sea Islands, in regard to the kidnapping of natives, and the impression is that the practice has been broken up by the English Government. A Capt. Hayes, who has been engaged for many years in kidnapping, has been arrested by the Spanish authorities at the Ladrone Islands."

TAXING NON-RESIDENT ALIENS.

OPINION OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON THE REFUNDING OF INCOME TAX ON DIVIDENDS OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—The following is the opinion of the Attorney General on the question submitted to him by the Secretary of the Treasury as to the refunding of the $176,251 tax on the dividends of the stock of the Illinois Central Railroad Company held by non-resident aliens, the matter at issue being whether the refunding shall be made to the company, as they claim it should be, or to the non-resident alien stockholders. The tax was paid in 1863-4-5-6. After reciting the facts attending the payment of the tax, the Attorney General gives the following opinion:

"From the papers submitted it appears that no question is raised about the statute of limitations or the liability of the Government to repay the $176,251 37 unlawfully collected as income tax. The sole question presented is whether the money ought to be paid to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, from which it was illegally taken, or to certain stockholders of that company, to whom it rightfully belonged, and who would have received it but for the action of the Government in demanding payment by the company. This money was claimed and received by the United States as income tax upon dividends on stock held by non-resident aliens made by the Illinois Central Railroad Company in the years 1863-4-5-6. Subsequently the courts of the United States declared it to be illegal to exact this tax upon dividends of stock belonging to aliens non-resident in this country. The officers of the company are Trustees of the stockholders, and they held the money earned in trust for the owners of the stock after payment of all legal claims against the company. The officers of the road were bound to pay over the dividends earned to the stockholders, and they had no right to withhold five per cent. or any other sum for any illegal purpose, and if so withheld, the stockholders might sue for and recover the same against the road. These alien stockholders can recover of the company any money to which they have a lawful right, and which the company refuses to pay, and the corporation cannot defend itself in a court of law against claims on the ground that the company has paid out the money on some unlawful exaction, and especially after the payment has been declared illegal by the highest tribunal. The Government unlawfully exacted the money from the railroad company, and it should be paid back to the company from which it was unlawfully taken. The non-resident alien stockholders can recover it of the corporation, which, as I understand, is perfectly solvent, and it will be no defense for the company to plead that by their negligence, ignorance, delay, or other illegal act, they have lost the money. The right of the railroad company to the repayment of the money which it paid the Government under an illegal exaction does not depend upon whether it has first paid the money to the stockholders. The Government cannot by unlawful demands deprive the Trustee of the money which he holds in trust for another, and when asked to repay it insist that the Trustee must first pay the *cestui que* trust, the very money of which the Government has deprived him. If it appears on the adjustment that the Government has already paid back a part of this money to the stockholders lawfully entitled to the same, so much can be deducted, and the balance paid over to the road. I have the honor to remain, your very obedient servant,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT,
Attorney General.

LABORERS' CONVENTION.

LARGE MEETING IN PENNSYLVANIA—OPPOSITION TO THE TEXAS PACIFIC SUBSIDY AND A THIRD TERM EXPRESSED.

TYRONE, Dec. 29.—A large convention of laborers, composed of 132 delegates from various parts of the State and from New-York and Connecticut has been in session here for two days. Among the resolutions adopted was one declaring against any subsidy being granted by Congress to the Texas Pacific Railroad, and requesting the Government to give the Union and Central Pacific Railroad Companies a certain time to pay their indebtedness, and failing in that the Government should take possession of the roads; and also one providing for the appointment of a National Committee of Thirty-seven to issue a call for a convention of representatives of labor and industry from all parts of the country, to be held in Pittsburg in April next. Another resolution was adopted requesting the Pennsylvania Legislature to pass a law protecting the working men of the State from being drawn into private contracts by their employers, whereby nearly all their earnings are absorbed by store credit and other processes. Several resolutions in the interest of the various labor organizations were adopted, together with the following:

Resolved, That we favor the election of the President directly by the people, and we are emphatically opposed to a third term.

THE VACANT CANAL AUDITORSHIP.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—The vacancy in the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, caused by the suspension of Francis S. Thayer, has not yet been filled. Immediately after the suspension of Mr. Thayer yesterday afternoon, the appointment was tendered by the Governor to Mr. Theodore Townsend, of Albany. Mr. Townsend was Collector of Internal Revenue under President Lincoln several years. He was a faithful public officer, and has always been a Republican. He is now Secretary of the Albany Insurance Company. It is a matter of much regret that although strongly urged to accept the office, he was compelled to decline on account of his private business. The position has since been tendered to a Republican in New-York City of peculiar fitness for the duties. This gentleman has also declined it on account of ill-health. There are rumors of other probable candidates, and it is presumed that an appointment will be made in a day or two at the latest.

SUICIDE OF A NEWLY-MARRIED COUPLE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A double suicide occurred last night at Los Angeles. E. G. Foster and Celia Toole, who were married the previous evening, were found dead on a public street, clasped in each other's arms. They had taken strychnine. Another man had claimed the woman as his wife, and it is supposed that this was the cause of the act. The woman has a sister living in New-York.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE BREMERHAVEN CRIME.

MEETING OF AMERICANS TO PROTEST AGAINST THE GERMAN PRESS COMMENTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—The meeting called last Monday by the citizens of the United States residing here to give expression to their abhorrence of the Bremerhaven crime and to protest against unjust comments of the German press was held to-night, and was attended by 200 Americans. A resolution was adopted declaring that the act of Thomas or Thomassen is in no respect a fruit of American civilization; it affects the honor of the human race, not that of a particular nationality; and protesting against the unjust aspersions on American character which have appeared in some German newspapers in connection with the crime.

LONDON, Dec. 30—5 A. M.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says the Germans present at the American meeting yesterday testified to their cordial concurrence in the proceedings. Letters from eminent politicians and professors were read disowning the reflections of some of the journals on the American character. One German speaker stated he was authorized to repeat a remark of the Empress that she considered the crime committed by Thomas did not concern any one nation in particular.

Mr. Haynes, of Boston, presided at the American meeting in Berlin.

THE TURKISH INSURRECTION.

THE AUSTRIAN PROJECT OF PACIFICATION—MANNER OF EXERCISING THE POWER OF THE INTERVENING GOVERNMENTS.

BERLIN, Dec. 29.—Austria's project for the pacification of the Turkish provinces, recently drawn up by Count Andrassy, the Prime Minister, has not yet been sent to the great powers, for some reason unknown. It is reported that while an agreement has been made with regard to the control the treaty powers should have, negotiations are pending between Austria and Russia as to the manner in which it should be exercised.

FRANCE.

PASSAGE OF THE PRESS BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY—DEBATE ON THE STATE OF SIEGE—THE QUESTION OF DISSOLUTION TAKEN UP.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—In the Assembly the consideration of the Press bill in detail was continued. All the clauses relating directly to the press were adopted without modification. A long and animated debate followed on the clauses providing for raising the state of siege.

M. Challamel-Lacour, Radical Deputy for Bouches du-Rhône, urged that the siege be raised throughout the country. The Government, he said, desired to maintain it in the great cities because they were too strongly Republican.

Minister Buffet declared that the Government did not hope to influence the elections. It simply wished to prevent manifestations in the great towns which might disquiet and alarm the whole country during the elections.

The proposal to raise the state of siege throughout the country was rejected by a vote of 377 to 329. The Government's proposals to maintain the state of siege in Paris, Versailles, Lyons, and Marseilles, were voted on separately for each city, and were carried by large majorities, the continuance of the state of siege in Paris being voted by 381 yeas to 273 nays. The Government withdrew a similar proposal in regard to Algiers.

M. Gambetta, on behalf of his friends, declared that although the bill was detestable, the Left would vote for it in order to secure a partial raising of the siege.

The Press bill finally passed by a nearly unanimous vote.

The Assembly then proceeded to discuss the report of the Committee on Dissolution.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A NEW CIRCULAR TO COMMANDERS OF MEN-OF-WAR ON THE FUGITIVE SLAVE QUESTION—L'AMERIQUE.

LONDON, Dec. 30—4 A. M.—The Admiralty has issued to commanders of her Majesty's ships an amended circular in regard to fugitive slaves. It orders that any slave received on a British man-of-war on the high seas shall be retained abroad until he can be landed in a country or transferred to a vessel where his liberty will be secure. Fugitive slaves asking admission to a British man-of-war when in the territorial waters of a foreign State must only be admitted if their lives are endangered, and must not be kept on board after the danger is passed, but no demand for the surrender of a slave is to be entertained by a British officer.

ROCHE'S POINT, Ireland, Dec. 29.—The steamship Amerique, of the General Transatlantic Company, which was recently disabled at sea, proceeded to Havre to-day in tow.

SPAIN.

MOVEMENTS OF ALFONSIST GENERALS.

MADRID, Dec. 29.—Gens. Quesada and Campos are expected here.

LONDON, Dec. 30—6 A. M.—A Madrid dispatch to the *Morning Standard* announces that Gen. Jovellar left the capital Tuesday night for Cadiz to embark for Cuba.

ALFONSIST CONCENTRATION IN NAVARRE.

LONDON, Dec. 30.—The *Standard's* Madrid dispatch reports that the Alfonsists have concentrated 80,000 men in Navarre and Alava.

THE KENTUCKY LEGISLATURE.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Enquirer* from Frankfort, Ky., says the members elect to the next Legislature are arriving by every train. Candidates are more numerous than usual, there being five for the Speakership of the House, all working actively. Opinion is divided upon the question of the Senatorship. Gens. Williams and Preston, candidates for that office, are present, and a lively fight is expected.

MOODY AND SANKEY.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Fully 2,500 persons were present at the noonday prayer meeting of Messrs. Moody and Sankey to-day. The subject of Mr. Moody's address was "The promises of God." He spoke of the certainty of all promises made in the Bible being fulfilled. The usual number of requests for prayer were read, and several hymns sung.

THE OWEN COUNTY (KY). DISTURBANCES.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—Thomas Walker, who was recently taken from the State authorities of Gallatin County on a writ of habeas corpus, sued out by the United States Marshal, was tried on said writ before Judge Ballard this morning and released from custody. Walker's case originated in Owen County. He has been tried and acquitted on the charge of shooting George Meffert in the Federal courts, and since indicted for the same offense by the State authorities, and the same charge on which he was discharged in the Federal court stands against him in the Gallatin Circuit Court. He has been twice arrested on the indictment in the State courts but was rescued both times by the interposition of the Government. Though Walker was released this morning, he is liable to be arrested and imprisoned again on returning to Owen or to Gallatin County. An indictment is still against him in the Gallatin Circuit Court.

THE NATIONAL APPROPRIATIONS.

MR. RANDALL'S VIEWS ON THE SUBJECT—AN EFFORT TO BE MADE TO REDUCE EXPENSES FORTY MILLIONS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

Hon. Samuel J. Randall, the acknowledged leader of the Democratic House of Representatives, is at home here, and this morning your correspondent called upon him to obtain his views upon the proposed policy of the body of which he is a member. The gentleman was loath to express an opinion upon any subject except that connected with the appropriations, of which committee he is the Chairman. He stated, concerning the whisky frauds, that the matter would be investigated by Mr. Morrison's Committee on Ways and Means, and that the work would commence as soon as the holiday recess was over. The general policy of the House will be for retrenchment, and an effort will be made to reduce the expenses of the Government at least $40,000,000. He warmly favored Secretary Bristow's reductions of the Customs and revenue expenses, and said that a large army of what he considered superfluous office-holders would be dispensed with. This would be carried out in all departments of the Government as far as practicable.

In regard to the reduction of the Army, a move would be made to cut down the infantry and artillery, but the cavalry service would be maintained as it is at present, on account of its usefulness at the frontier, where it is needed. Mr. Randall did not believe the force of the Navy could be reduced much more than it is at present, but the expenses of the department would be cut down. No appropriations would be made for new Government buildings, and none will be erected the coming year except those now in course of construction. He thought that the appropriation of $1,500,000 for the Centennial would be made, but as the subject would go before the Centennial Committee, of which Mr. Hopkins, of the Pittsburg district, is Chairman, it was removed beyond his power. As far as he had heard, the members from the South were in favor of the appropriation. The whole character of the work of the House will be in a spirit of economy, and be calculated to give the body a good record before the country at the coming Presidential election.

CHARLEY ROSS.

THE STORY OF THE BOY WHO CLAIMS TO BE THE MISSING CHILD DISCREDITED.—WHY HIS STORY IS DOUBTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—It looks very much as though the boy at St. Albans, Vt., who claims to be Charley Ross, is a little fraud, as intimated in these despatches last night. If his story is an invention, it is certainly a most ingenious one. One of the Selectmen of the town of Milford, N. H., telegraphed this morning to St. Albans that the boy was one Jimmy Blanchard, of that town, who has been missing for about a week, and he added that he was in the habit of traveling about on the cars. Another dispatch also says the boy is Blanchard, and that he is a consummate liar. Nevertheless there are many people yet at St. Albans who believe that the boy is Charley Ross, and he will be held till identified. Dispatches received to-night from St. Albans state that the boy was examined to-day by State Attorney Newton, and his statement corresponded with that given in last night's interview. He described the robbery of the Milford (N. H.) Bank, and Webster's store in Milford, both of which, he said, were perpetrated by the gang in whose custody he was. He gave a large number of names of men who he said were engaged in the bank job. He also declared that they committed the theft of tickets from the Boston, Revere Beach and Lynn Railroad last Summer, and shot a lawyer in the cars last Summer. He said the two men who had him in custody worked in the Newell lock factory in New-York, when they worked at all. He also said that his captors robbed a bakery near San Francisco, effecting an entrance by means of keys, of which they had a large quantity, stolen from the Newell lock factory.

The boy still insists that he is Charley Ross, but when asked if he knew that a boy answering his description was missing from Milford he burst into tears.

NEGRO RIGHTS OF INTERMENT.

THE PHILADELPHIA CASE—AWAITING THE ACTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The remains of Henry Jones, the colored caterer, still remain where they were placed in September last, notwithstanding the peremptory mandamus of the Court of Common Pleas that they be received in the Mount Moriah Cemetery. It is intimated that on Monday next counsel for the defendant and plaintiff will go before the Supreme Court, and there ask that a day be named for a hearing in the matter. The act of Assembly gives mandamus cases priority in the Supreme Court, hence efforts will be made to have a hearing on Friday of next week, and both sides are preparing the necessary books. Mrs. Jones states that her reasons for purchasing the lot in the Mount Moriah Cemetery, and in not interring his remains in a burial ground where those of her own race were exclusively, was because in some instances the grave-yards were in the city, and the bodies would soon have to be removed, and in the other cases streets would be opened through the cemeteries. This will not be the case at the Mount Moriah. Mr. William H. Browne, one of the counsel for Mrs. Jones, states that if the Supreme Court evinces a disposition to proceed at once with the case, Mr. Jones' body will not be removed from its present resting place until a decree is obtained to that effect, otherwise it will be immediately taken to Mount Moriah.

THE CANAL COMMISSION.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Nothing important enough to make public transpired before the Canal Investigating Commission to-day. Mr. Thayer was in the Auditor's office to-day, but not for the transaction of any public business. The commission is engaged making up its accounts. The appropriation made to meet its expenses is not yet exhausted.

HEAVY THEFT OF BONDS.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Nathaniel Carr, a merchant of this city, took a box containing $50,000 worth of bonds and papers from the safe deposit vaults at the Blackstone National Bank this morning, and while examining the contents of the bank had his attention diverted by a stranger. In the meantime a confederate stole the box, which has not yet been recovered. The stolen box contained $7,000 in Government bonds, which are negotiable, but the remainder of the securities, consisting of railroad stocks and shares in different corporations, can nearly if not all be replaced, and as the corporations which issued them will be notified of their its loss, the thief cannot expect to realize much in that direction.

WHISKY SEIZURES IN CHICAGO.

EIGHT DISTILLERIES AND RECTIFYING HOUSES TAKEN POSSESSION OF BY SUPERVISOR MATTHEWS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—The official lightning struck in Chicago again to-day. Supervisor Matthews seized eight distilleries and rectifying establishments, leaving only two that have not been brought under the ban of the Government. The houses seized to-day are as follows: 1, William Cooper's distilling house; 2, South Branch Distilling Company; 3, the Chicago Alcohol Works; 4, rectifying house of the Chicago Alcohol Works; 5, Dickinson, Abel & Co.; 7, rectifying house of the same; 7, Keely, Kiney, and Kerwin, rectifiers; 8, William Matthie, rectifier. It is evident that the operators are reaping the whirlwind.

The establishments of Dickenson, Abel & Co., are among the largest in this city. Cooper's Blackhawk Distillery is owned by a Mr. Miller, who has just gone out of the office of Treasurer of Cook County. In conversation with the TIMES representative, Mr. Miller said the seizure looked to him as though there had been a general "give away" by the indicted distillers, who are awaiting trial, and very significantly remarked that some leading politicians will be landed before the raid is concluded.

ILLICIT STILLS IN KENTUCKY.

WHY NO GREAT COMBINATIONS OF FRAUD EXIST IN THE STATE—VIGOROUS PROSECUTION OF THE SECRET WHISKY MAKERS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—There has been much said in the organs of the Whisky Rings of the failure of the Government to discover any frauds upon the revenue in the State of Kentucky. It is true no large fraudulent combination has been detected in that State, but it appears that the interests of the Government have been most efficiently guarded without advertising the success of the measures taken to the contrary. It is learned in a conversation with District Attorney Wharton, who has been here for a day or two, that in his district in the past six months there have been nearly or quite a hundred convictions for illicit distillation of and transactions in whisky. Many of those prosecuted have been small distillers whose stills have been captured in the mountains where they had been established without ever being reported to the Collector. The best of Bourbon whisky, which commands a high price in the market, is made in these small stills, and the illicit production, if not vigorously suppressed, would be very great in Kentucky, as in several other States. Besides these distillers, all the rectifying houses in the district, numbering only six, have been seized. One case was acquitted, one was compromised, and in the other four convictions were secured. One reason why there has been no combination is that the whisky made in that State is of a grade that does not need rectifying, so that the only method of fraud that could succeed is secret distillation, which parties can better carry on alone than in company. The number of convictions shows how well this branch of the business has been attended to.

AN ECCENTRIC FREE-MASON.

A FRENCHMAN WHO CLAIMS TO ORGANIZE LODGES, INDEPENDENT OF THE PROPER AUTHORITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—One of the most amusing developments which have been made in this city came to light this evening. It appears that a Frenchman, Charles Lagarlière, has formed an independent Masonic lodge of printers, press men, dog-fanciers, and some persons of higher standing, and has run the affairs of the lodge to suit himself. He asserted his right, as a worker in the Scottish Rite, to organize a lodge entirely independent of the Grand Lodge of this city, and having found two or three to help him in his plans, has succeeded in making fifty-three persons believe in his pretensions. He initiated the men into various "degrees" for a fee of $10, but the charter which he promised to supply did not come. Differences arose between himself and the brethren, and finally, on suspicion of being an impostor, Lagarlière was arrested and is held for trial to-morrow. It is doubtful how near correct the man (who was born in France, and is favorably known here as a teacher) is in his claims, but that he is not wholly ignorant of the secrets of Masonry seems evident. The members whom he initiated assert those of other lodges recognized their signs, grips, and passwords as all right. Lagarlière says the whole affair is a conspiracy, and he will expose the miscreants of the Grand Lodge in his statement in court to-morrow.

REMOVAL OF A PATERSON, N. J., OFFICIAL.

PATERSON, Dec. 29.—Tax Commissioner Hand was tried to-night before the Board of Aldermen for malfeasance in office in unlawfully changing the valuation of certain mill property from $18,000 to $8,000 to favor a friend who had bought it after the first valuation was made, and also in unlawfully collecting the tax from the first owner, and retaining the same for his own use. The board voted 13 to 3 for Hand's removal. The case has excited much interest here, this being the first trial of a city official ever held by the Board of Aldermen.

PROPOSED SUSPENSION OF COAL MINING.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 29.—It is now well established that there will be at least a partial suspension of work in the Wyoming coal region, beginning early in January. The great amount of coal on hand, with the continuance of mild weather, is one reason for it, while another is the necessity for the annual repairs to the mines. The suspension will, however, not be for more than two or three weeks and will not extend to the individual operators of the valley, whose intention is to push operations. The miners are excited over a reported reduction of ten per cent. in their wages, but there is no reason for such excitement.

CATHOLIC INTOLERANCE IN CANADA.

MONTREAL, Dec. 29.—The Protestant Defense Association have retained Hon. Mr. Abbott and Mr. Doutre for the prosecution of the seminary parties in connection with the outrage on the Indians at Oka. Proceedings will also be taken against those who destroyed a French Protestant's house at Arthabaska last Summer. The association is to print enough copies of an account of the Oka outrage to be distributed among all the Protestant churches of the world.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT IN GEORGIA.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—A passenger train from Macon, Ga., for this city ran off the track 124 miles from here last night. The engineer was killed, and three others were seriously injured.

BRITTON AGAIN ACCUSED.

ALLEGED NEGLECT OF PLAIN DUTY.

THE BROOKLYN DISTRICT ATTORNEY CHARGED BY THE COURT OF SESSIONS GRAND JURY WITH PREVENTING THE INDICTMENT OF PROMINENT OFFICIALS—THE CHARGES FOUNDED ON EXPOSURES MADE BY THE TIMES.

Twelve of the Grand Jurors of the Brooklyn Court of Sessions have sent the following letter to Gov. Tilden:

To His Excellency Samuel J. Tilden, Governor of the State of New-York:

DEAR SIR: We, the undersigned, were members of the Grand Jury in the Court of Sessions, in the County of Kings, for the month of November last. We deem it our imperative duty to call your attention to the conduct of Winchester Britton, District Attorney of Kings County, in his intercourse with us as Grand Jurors.

It came to our knowledge that certain wrongs had been perpetrated by some of the public officers of Brooklyn, and their official conduct was, as we believe, in clear violation of law as well as of morals. We undertook the investigation of these offenses, and labored assiduously, as we believed, in the public interest, and in the discharge of the duties devolved upon us by our official oath. Notwithstanding the disadvantages we labored under, owing to the want of co-operation on the part of the District Attorney, we were, nevertheless, able to develop, by the sworn evidence of reliable witnesses, a most startling system of corruption and black-mailing on the part of certain prominent officials. We believe the minutes of the Grand Jury will satisfy your Excellency that the indictment should have been found and vigorously prosecuted. That indictments were not found, we have no hesitation in saying, was owing wholly to the determination of the District Attorney to shield his political friends. He delayed us in the prosecution of our inquiries, and at last assured us that there was not time to prepare indictments, and that if indictments were to be found, he did not know how to draft them, and if found, they could not be maintained. We are clear in the opinion that the suggestions of Mr. Britton, and his whole action in this matter, were dictated by a desire to shield the guilty at the expense of the welfare of the public. There is a widespread feeling among the law-abiding classes of Kings County that they are suffering under grievous wrongs at the hands of many in official positions. That impression we believe to be well founded. The facts developed before us as Grand Jurors, on sworn evidence, make it conclusive to our minds that some radical steps should be taken to purify our local government. Our experience as Grand Jurors renders it equally conclusive that the District Attorney stands between the people and their just rights. We are not lawyers, and do not know precisely how far we may rightfully go, under our official oath, in disclosing what occurred before us in the jury room; but we appeal to your Excellency to take such steps as may be just and proper to relieve us from the obstructions to justice which have been so outrageously interposed by the District Attorney in the case alluded to.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Henry A. Richards, Thomas Owens, Edward W. Vaughan, Samuel S. Voorhees, Henry Ritting, Rensor W. Hillyer, M. Whiting, Thomas Forder, George H. Norfolk, H. C. Irvine, N. Evans, F. C. Herr.

The following facts will throw some light on the action taken by the jurors whose names are signed to the above letter: In September last THE TIMES exposed the system of black-mail to which the Brooklyn gas companies were subjected at the hands of the Kings County Democratic General Committee. Particular reference was made to the case of a South Brooklyn gas company, of which Mr. John F. Henry was one of the Directors. Mr. Henry was informed at a meeting of the Board of Directors that it was customary to pay to the Democratic General Committee, for political purposes, sixty-five cents a lamp. When objection was made by the gentleman referred to, he was informed by his associates that it was much the easier way to pay the demand, and that if it were not paid there would be a difficulty in having the bills audited. The demand for the money was presented by the counsel for the gas company, who was, and is now, a prominent Democrat. The person referred to, holds at present a high official position, and quite recently grave charges of official misconduct have been presented against him. Mr. Henry said the demand was an unjust one, and he would not consent to its payment. William A. Fowler, Commissioner of the Board of City Works, subsequently pressed Mr. Henry to pay the money, and made a formal demand on him for $1,136 20. This was at the rate of sixty-five cents a lamp for the 1,748 street lamps lighted by the company with which Mr. Henry was connected. When Mr. Fowler was a candidate for renomination as Commissioner of the Board of City Works the fact that he had collected this money was urged against him by the Mayor. Great influence was brought to bear on Mr. Henry by his friends to go before Hunter and express the belief that Mr. Fowler had not appropriated to his own use any of the money collected from the gas companies. The most active supporter of Mr. Fowler was ex-Register Hugh McLaughlin, the leader of the Kings County Democracy. He sent for Mr. Henry, and [illegible] promises [illegible] to indorse Fowler. [illegible] McLaughlin would have a committee of the Board of Aldermen appointed to investigate the matter, and that it would be shown that [illegible] the most respectable [illegible] gas companies in Brooklyn were parties to [illegible]. Mr. Henry said that [illegible] other companies [illegible] requested [illegible] Mr. Fowler's [illegible]. The figures given above were taken from the demand made by Fowler [illegible] by Mr. Henry in [illegible] of a TIMES reporter.

From the gas companies alone the Democratic General Committee obtained, by means of the sixty-five cents a lamp black-mail, $15,000 a year. The publication in THE TIMES of the nefarious scheme caused a good deal of excitement and [illegible]. After election it was [illegible] considered by the Grand Jury. [illegible] yesterday [illegible] District Attorney Britton, in connection with the charges preferred against him by the Court of Sessions Grand Jury for November. He said: [illegible] oath I am at liberty, I think, to say this much and no more; that the Grand Jury for November had [illegible] them for [illegible] the official action of a public officer in connection with certain gas companies [illegible] day of the last day upon which the Grand Jury could legally [illegible] any criminal offense was shown. I advised in the negative [illegible] for the consideration of the [illegible] Grand Jury for further evidence [illegible]. Early in the session of the following Grand Jury I brought the matter before them, advising them of the true state of the case and requested their attention to the subject. They have [illegible] as requested, and [illegible] investigation [illegible] make the [illegible]. Whether [illegible] the matter [illegible] least have [illegible] and are [illegible] to the people's interests [illegible] do it. [illegible] sign the [illegible] reference to [illegible] District [illegible] feud existing [illegible] man of [illegible] growing [illegible] Richards [illegible] Brooklyn Sunday *Chronicle*. The damages in that action were laid at $20,000, and [illegible] rested at the instance of Britton and confined a week in Raymond Street Jail. [illegible] who refused to sign the letter to the Governor say that Mr. Richards was the most active mover in the matter of [illegible]. District Attorney Britton was removed from office by Gov. Dix two years ago on charges preferred by the Committee of Fifty, of which Mr. Richards was [illegible] to the satisfaction of Gov. Dix that Mr. Britton had failed to [illegible] Collector Badeau and other officials charged with embezzling the City's money.

In November, 1874, Britton was re-elected to the office of District Attorney on the party cry that he was sacrificed [illegible] political affiliations, and that the Democrats would vindicate him. He was [illegible] by Gov. Tilden [illegible] was rumored [illegible] thorize the [illegible] charges preferred [illegible] Mr. Britton.

CITY CRIME.

LETTERS TO THE COMMITTEE.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY DECLINES TO APPEAR BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE—THE COMMITTEE'S COUNSEL ALLEGED TO BE TRYING TO INJURE CERTAIN OFFICIALS—MR. CAMPBELL'S REPLIES.

The Assembly Committee on Crime held its last session yesterday, and adjourned sine die. No testimony of witnesses was taken, the only business transacted being the presentation of the correspondence which had taken place between District Attorney Phelps and Mr. Campbell, Chairman of the committee. The correspondence, which was brought about by an invitation from the committee to Mr. Phelps to appear before them and give them his ideas on criminal law and practice, is as follows:

MR. PHELPS TO MR. CAMPBELL.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 18, 1875.
T. C. Campbell, Esq., Chairman:

SIR: I received yesterday a note from the counsel for your committee requesting my attendance at your session to-day, "to make suggestions as to the points which they (the committee) are authorized to investigate." As I am at this moment under a subpœna to attend before the Senate Committee this morning, I could not attend your session if I desired. As I have not been advised upon what topics any suggestions from myself would be welcome, I do not feel that, with considerably less than twenty-four hours' notice, I should be likely to make any valuable contribution to the flood of matter which you have been accumulating for many months. Either of these reasons are sufficient for not complying with the request expressed by your counsel. But I should not be quite frank with you if I should forbear to state that there are other considerations which abundantly justify me, as I think, in the belief that I could do no good, nor render any public service, by appearing before your committee "to make suggestions."

The whole course of proceedings before you, adopted and carried out by your counsel, has been such as to create and confirm a very wide-spread impression that the object sought was not so much any reform, either in the law or its administration, as to weaken public confidence in certain individuals engaged in that administration. Of all the eminent men who have heretofore held office in this county as Judges of the Supreme Court and of the Criminal Court, as District Attorneys or as Assistant District Attorneys, not one, so far as I am aware, has been invited to an examination, that his views as to existing defects in either the law or practice in relation to crimes might be secured. None of the many eminent advocates, of long and most useful experience in our criminal courts have been asked to express their views. The time of the committee has been mainly occupied in listening to the complaints of convicts, or aggrieved complainants, or discharged clerks, as to the disposition of individual cases. In many instances the committee, it would seem, has been used as a court of review to revise the proceedings of courts, in the singular fashion of hearing only one side. As one experience among many of the way in which the time of the committee has been occupied, the counsel seemed, on the 30th of September, while at Blackwell's Island, to impress upon the committee the idea that there was something illegal in the commitment of convicts under sixteen years of age to the Penitentiary. A number of convicts were examined who were less than sixteen, and their examination occupied the whole of one day, nearly. The Warden was notified to prepare and produce to the committee a list of the names of all those who had been sent to the Penitentiary, being under sixteen years of age, since July, 1872. That list was prepared and produced on the 5th of October, when the counsel for the committee announced for the first time that "on looking over the statute I find that under sixteen years of age it is discretionary with the court." So that the committee had actually proceeded to investigate the subject under the impression that a grave wrong had been committed, which excited comment from the press and much criticism, without its counsel putting himself to the trouble of even looking at the statute to ascertain there what it is believed no lawyer of any familiarity whatever with criminal law could be ignorant of. But a single instance more will be cited. A clerk, under the direction of the counsel for the committee, has prepared a list of indictments not found in the Clerk's Office. On the 12th October the counsel for the committee puts that in evidence in the following way:

"There are 1,100 indictments that are not found in the Clerk's Office, and that I want to make part of our record;" and the list is so put in, without one word by way of suggestion of what the counsel knew perfectly well at the time was the truth, viz., that the so called "missing indictments" were, in accordance with the unbroken practice for years in the safes in my office, for the greater convenience of all parties interested in them. The fact was perfectly susceptible of proof, without the expenditure of one tithe of the time and expense incurred by the counsel in proving that they were "missing."

I will not weary you with the recital of the numerous similar cases in which the conduct of the investigation has been such as to lead one to suppose that the object of the committee was to try, and, if possible, convict, officers on the eve of an election, rather than to ascertain defects and devise remedies in law and practice. And additional color was given to this idea by the statement, repeated more than once, with regard to myself, that if the District Attorney wished to explain, the committee would be happy to hear him at any time.

This would be proper enough toward a person charged with crime, and called upon to defend himself, but from a legislative committee set to devise remedies for supposed great public evils by appropriate legislation it is certainly an unusual form of expression.

Under all these circumstances you cannot fail to understand that, in my judgment, there is not such a degree of mutual confidence existing between the committee, or rather its counsel, and myself as would be essential to make any suggestions on my part either welcome or profitable.

For four months your counsel endeavored to persuade you, by the evidence he adduced, or if not you, the public, whose servant I am, that I was wholly unworthy of my position. If he has been successful, my suggestions should have no weight. If unsuccessful, I am still unable to see why I should make any suggestions to your committee. Yours, respectfully,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

MR. CAMPBELL'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney:

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 18th, owing, I suppose, to my absence from my office and to the stupidity of my clerk, only reached me this morning, and I hasten to reply. Your suggestion that more than twenty-four hours' notice of your requested appearance before our committee was desirable, is entitled, of course, to every consideration that you deem necessary. We have never given notice of much if any greater length to any witness, but are, of course, ready to accommodate you in that as in all other reasonable matters. As to the remaining suggestions in your letter, permit me, in a spirit of harmony and courtesy, to respond to them *seriatim*. I think you are misinformed in many facts, and entirely wrong in your conclusions.

I am not aware of any "wide-spread impression" that the object sought was * * * "to weaken public confidence in certain individuals." Certainly, the press has never given expression to any such impression, nor have we, at least, ever heard of its existence from private individuals. Whether it prevails or not, however, it is utterly erroneous. You criticise the failure to summon Judges, or experts in criminal law, before the committee. The Recorder has been invited to attend, but deems such attendance incompatible with his dignity and with his position on the bench, and the last day's examination we had reserved for yourself, Mr. Rollins, Mr. Fellows, and Mr. Purdy. The testimony of these gentlemen, in addition to that of Mr. Allen, we deemed sufficient expert testimony on the subject of reform of the criminal law, as far as the prosecution of criminals in the higher courts is concerned.

Now, as to the general course of examination pursued by the committee appointed, as we were, to investigate existing evils, if any such there were, we considered it judicious to invite from the public information as to abuses claimed to have taken place, instead of confining ourselves to the mere examination of the heads of departments and of experts in the various branches within the scope of our inquiry. A rigid private examination was made of all the information that was brought before the committee, and a large number of cases which were submitted to the committee, either in writing or by word of mouth, were not brought to public examination, as they were not considered sufficiently substantiated to warrant such a course. All the other cases were deemed to present the elements of a strong prima facie case, and were therefore made matters of record. In all of the departments, eight in number, through which our jurisdiction ran, the heads and responsible parties were summoned, after the close of the specific cases, to make such explanations as they deemed proper, and to be examined touching the general subject of their duties. If this course was an improper one, which I decidedly do not admit, it was an error of judgment on the part of the committee. But I fail to see how it exposes the committee to any suggestion of lack of fairness, nor has such a suggestion been breathed by the heads of any other department. All have attended before the committee—all have been apparently glad to make public statements, and, I venture to add, they have been treated with the utmost courtesy due to the dignity of their office and the character of the committee.

And now as to the two specimens among many as to the way in which the time of the committee has been occupied. When we visited the Penitentiary on Blackwell's Island on the 30th September last, it came to my notice almost by accident, and in consequence of some examination of the books made by me personally, that some of the convicts there were under sixteen years of age. We were far away from law books, and, as I suppose, the counsel, as ignorant for the moment as the committee of the exact letter of the law, presumed it was mandatory on courts to commit such prisoners to the House of Refuge, or some other reformatory. You are completely misinformed in stating that the examination of convicts under sixteen occupied nearly one day. The testimony of Jennie Lewis is one printed page and a half, that of Robert Nolan five pages, and that of Richard Suffrage nine pages—in all fifteen and one-half pages, out of eighty-three pages taken that day, and by far the greater part of those fifteen and one-half pages refers to entirely different matters; and this examination was quite as much for the purpose of showing the impropriety of committing children to the Penitentiary, as with a view to its assumed illegality. At the next session of the committee, which was held in the City Hall, the counsel, having meanwhile examined the law, stated to the committee that the matter was discretionary with the court. Thus it was shown that no illegal acts had been committed by courts in the matter, and this left to the committee's consideration the far more important question of the desirability of a change in the law, so as to render it impossible to commit young children to the Penitentiary, there to herd with hardened criminals. If the committee are wrong in the impression they entertain on this subject, they are ready to be enlightened; and it seems to me that it is one of the many topics on which you might with eminent propriety and advantage to the interests of justice submit your views to the committee. But, surely, the subject is of sufficient importance to warrant the taking of the little testimony we took, and the fact that we did so does not strike me forcibly as rendering it unnecessary or improper for the District Attorney to appear before us and give us his opinion as to the general topics of the criminal law.

The other "specimen" to which you called my attention is the fact that when we took a list of indictments on file it was stated there were 1,100 indictments not found in the Clerk's office, and that no explanation was made that they were in the safe in your office. In the first place, nothing whatever being said about your office, the statement, if a reflection upon anybody, was rather a reflection on the Clerk of Sessions than on you. In the second place, this fact has notably escaped your memory: When we commenced our labors I addressed a circular note to the heads of all the departments coming any way within our jurisdiction, requesting, on behalf of the committee, for ourselves or counsel, or any other person as we should appoint, permission to examine the books and records of such departments. From all the departments except yours an affirmative answer was immediately returned, and all of them have thrown open their doors to the committee and afforded us every facility. You, however, concede that such an act would be inconsistent with your duty, except that you were willing that the members of the committee should visit your office and examine records, &c. Of course I cannot complain of what any gentleman does, actuated by an honest conviction of duty; but you must be aware that it was not possible for the individual members of the committee to spend their time in your office, laboriously examining 1,100 indictments and other records, and collecting statistics therefrom as to what papers were or were not in your office. We could, therefore, have no official information saving we subpœnaed your attachés to produce specific documents, and finally, since you say it has been "the unbroken practice of years" to keep over one thousand indictments in the safe in your office, let me say that perhaps it is a custom that would be more honored in the breach than in the observance; or, if indeed it be a necessity, a very good reason is present for stating so in person to the committee, who are prepared to attach all proper weight to your views.

You complain that public notice was given that if the District Attorney wished to make any explanation the committee would be happy to hear him at any time. I can only say that this was done at my reiterated wish, as well as that of my colleagues, from the sincere desire to do no injustice to any living man, pursuing, as we did, the policy of examining witnesses as to specific cases first, and reserving the heads of the departments till toward the close. It was possible that injustice might be done to individuals, which a few words from them might rectify. We did not deem it necessary or desirable to subpœna such persons every time anything concerning their departments was testified to, but desired to let them understand that we would be glad to receive any explanation they might deem it proper to make. This statement was by no means confined to you, but was reiterated as to all others, and by many was immediately availed of. Let me suggest to you, as the scope of our duties, that it was necessary for us to find out if evils existed, before we set to work to devise remedies.

As to any general suggestion contained in your letter concerning any lack of impartiality on the part of the committee, I desire, in the most solemn manner, to repudiate it. Speaking for myself and all my colleagues, I assert that we have been actuated by one sincere, earnest, unchanging desire to accomplish a public good. In season and out of season we have labored to this end. We have made no distinction whatever of party ties or personal affiliations. Ludlow Street Jail has been as thoroughly examined and as much complained of as any department under political nomination adverse to the political views of the majority of the committee; in fact, the hateful word of politics has scarcely ever entered into our deliberations, and, if ever, then only to be unanimously repudiated. For a full confirmation of the perfect truth of what I assert, let me refer you to my estimable, honored, and faithful colleague, Mr. Hess, who holds high rank in the Republican Party, and who has labored with us as zealously as any of our number. Let me close this letter with a suggestion, not diplomatic perhaps, but made in perfect good faith, and in a spirit of personal and kindly feeling toward yourself, with whom my relations have always been most agreeable. I have shown your letter to no one saving one cherished and trustworthy friend, my colleague on the committee, who heartily concurs in the views I express. Let us treat it as entirely confidential, and let this correspondence be as though it had never been. We are desirous of hearing your views on the criminal law and practice, and we would be glad to have you come before us to-morrow and give us such views. If there is any personal feeling between you and one of our counsel, I undertake to promise that he will take no part in your examination. Your knowledge and your experience will aid us in laying before the Legislature some laws or suggestions which may help to improve the administration of justice in this City. If you will do so, you will be received with every courtesy and kindness. If you deem it proper, after all, not to come before the committee, have you any objection to this correspondence being made part of the record? I am, yours, very respectfully,
THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL.

MR. PHELPS SECOND LETTER.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 23, 1875.
Thomas Cooper Campbell, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Your note did not reach me until this morning, and my reply must necessarily be brief.

You will, I am sure, understand that I do not intend the slightest personal discourtesy to yourself in anything I may have said. Our relations personally have been, as you say, agreeable, and I cannot but believe that if the course of your committee had been shaped more by yourself and less by the advice of your counsel, its results would have been far more profitable. I should have been most happy to contribute anything in my power toward supplying any defects in either the law or the practice. But when I found that the counsel for the committee, in one of the earliest cases connected with my office, that of Lambert, put in evidence (Sept. 8) all the papers in the case found in the Clerk's office showing the prisoner's discharge except the one showing why he was discharged, although that was so attached to the others that he could not fail to see it when he opened the papers, I began to suspect the truth of what I was told at the time the committee was formed might be true, viz.: That the labors of the committee were to be directed toward destroying public confidence in me, and numberless instances occurring continually in the course of the investigation seemed to confirm that idea, which this deliberate suppression of evidence at the very outset had created. For most of these things I think the members of the committee have not been responsible. They necessarily and naturally relied largely upon the supposed experience and learning of their counsel.

I have given one instance of what seemed to be suppression of evidence. As an example of the false coloring resorted to in other cases, let me cite you to the little farce performed before you by the counsel and one Wilkes, on the 14th of September. Wilkes was put on the stand as a witness, and the counsel, with a most innocent assumption of ignorance upon the whole matter, after having developed the fact that Wilkes had preferred charges to the Executive against one, puts this question: "Have you any objection to giving to the committee the charges that you preferred, in order that we may prepare for an examination of them here? Will you send me a copy, or let me have a copy?" The facts being that not only had the counsel had the charges in his possession for some time, but he had already subpœnaed a large number of witnesses upon that very matter, who were that day in attendance, and the man Wilkes not having yet been possessed of the idea of delicacy which subsequently restrained him, had had his testimony before you printed in advance and sent to the various newspapers in the City for publication. Whether my accidental presence in the committee-room prevented the matter from being gone into, or the fact that Wilkes' witnesses would not corroborate his charges, I know not; but the whole thing, as it appears on your record, is a subterfuge and a misrepresentation.

These are little things, to be sure, in one sense, but they indicate the spirit in which the investigation has been conducted. I will briefly refer to one or two suggestions in your note.

You say that Recorder Hackett declined to appear in answer to my suggestion about the examination of persons skilled in the law. You will see that I did not refer to persons now in judicial office, but to the many who have held such places, whom no feeling of delicacy would restrain. I may have been misinformed as to the time occupied in examining Penitentiary convicts, but the fact still remains of the ignorance of the counsel of one of the most familiar matters of our criminal law. As to the propriety of vesting the discretion which the law gives with regard to young convicts it will be remembered that if there is any danger of exposing the young to the society of the older criminals, there is on the other hand the equal evil of putting such depraved little ones as you found in the Penitentiary in any House of Refuge where they would quickly corrupt all the inmates.

You made the same observation when I appeared before you that you repeat in your note—that I had declined to allow the clerks of your counsel to go over all the papers in my office, and that, therefore, you could not officially know what was there. The counsel could have done with his list of "missing indictments" just what he did with other lists that he prepared—have sent them to me to have those in my custody checked off, and thus have got in half an hour the exact facts if he had wished it.

I am gratified at the kindly expressions of your personal feelings toward myself, and am happy to reciprocate them, but I still feel that it would not be productive of any public good if I should appear before your committee. This note has been written in great haste, but I felt it due to your courteous letter that it should have a reply, and I have no objection to the whole correspondence being made a part of your record. Yours respectfully,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

MR. CAMPBELL'S FINAL REJOINDER.

NO. 125 LEXINGTON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps, District Attorney:

DEAR SIR: Before making our correspondence a part of our official record, I desire to say a word or two in answer to your favor of the 23d inst. You cite two additional cases, which you deem indicative of something—I know not exactly what—showing on the part of our counsel unfairness to you. As to the Lambert case, Mr. Townsend overlooked a small note from Detective Sampson, recommending that Lambert be not prosecuted. He discovered his oversight, and had at the very next session, when you attended before the committee, subpœnaed Sampson, who was present and testified. It seems to me that he took all possible steps to do full justice in this matter.

As to the Wilkes case, I seriously do not understand your cause of complaint. On our record it appears that Mr. Wilkes, the editor of a largely-circulated journal, having published charges against you and invited our attention to them, was subpœnaed and asked what he had to say. He then gave as a reason for not speaking out that he had presented the charges to the Governor, and therefore though it not delicate to forestall his action, and so the matter dropped. You assert that the counsel knew all about the matter, and that Mr. Wilkes had sent his testimony to the papers. I have no information on these topics, and they seem to me entirely immaterial. I very much regret your unwillingness to appear before us, and especially that the earnest expression of my desire had no other effect upon you. I am, yours respectfully,
THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL.

In adjourning the committee, Mr. Campbell remarked that he desired to return the thanks of the committee to the press of New-York for the uniform kindness and courtesy with which it had treated them, and the great aid it had been to them in the publicity it had given their proceedings, in creating a sound, healthy, moral tone in favor of the reforms they had suggested or might suggest.

A NEGLECTED THANKSGIVING.

The Montgomery (Ala.) *State Journal* of Friday says: "Although Gov. Houston proclaimed yesterday a Thanksgiving Day, and Mayor Moses did the same, yet every business house in the city was open selling goods the same as any other day. Mayor Moses closed his insurance office, however. This is too busy a season for our merchants to shut up their stores."

A SMART BEAR.

The Santa Rosa (Cal.) *Democrat* of Dec. 17 has this story relative to a crafty and intelligent bear: "On Moore Brothers' ranch, near Duncan's mill, Messrs. Light & Co. during the past Summer captured quite a number of bears, and the way they did it was about as follows: A bait is suspended at such a height from the ground as to be within easy reach of a bear. Immediately under the bait a slight excavation is made in the ground, in which is placed a ponderous steel trap, which, when set, is about on a level with the surface of the ground. The trap is then covered with leaves; a passing bear discovers the bait, goes for it, and walks into the trap. Bears are not generally regarded as being very smart, but that they do sometimes rise equal to the occasion the following abundantly proves. A solitary bear, a denizen of the above-named locality, sorely pressed by hunger, sallied forth on a nocturnal foraging expedition. Happening along where the trappers had hung a tempting bait, Bruin at once proceeded to appropriate it. In attempting to get the bait he unfortunately sprung the trap, the consequence of which was the loss of two or three toes. He limped back to his den a sadder, and, as the sequel will show, a wiser bear. Returning on the following night, his late mishap still fresh in his memory, his bearship instituted a vigorous investigation into things in general, which revealed the fact that the trap was again set, whereupon goaded by hunger and remembering the little unpleasantness of the previous night, he seized the trap and dragged it to one side. Having now nothing to fear from the trap he gobbled up the bait and marched off triumphantly. This little trick was repeated a number of times. The bear is still at large."

A NEW REFORM ASSOCIATION.

A society has been formed for the purpose of bringing about Municipal and State reform, composed of seventy-two gentlemen. The opening address fully explains the object of this association, and we make a few extracts from it:

"But vigorous organization alone is not sufficient. It must be animated by a right spirit and directed to right ends.

We are persuaded that among the essential conditions of success, in an effort for improving public affairs, are these: 1. A well-founded claim to disinterestedness of motives. 2. The use of methods which deserve the approbation of good citizens. And 3. The open pursuit of avowed objects recognized as important to the general welfare. To these conditions we trust the organization and spirit of this society conform. They are so distinctly set forth in the constitution and by-laws that no statement can make them clearer.

The following are extracts from the fundamental articles of the society:

1. The object of the society is to secure better laws and honest, efficient, and economical administration for the City of New-York, the reduction of taxation and of the City debt in said City, and also to aid in securing good Municipal and other laws, and administration in or affecting the State of New-York.

2. Neither the name nor the influence of the society shall be used to promote the private interests of any of its members, or any sectarian or partisan object; nor shall the policy or acts of any party, as such, be offensively characterized in debate.

3. No member will solicit or accept any office or any nomination for office, Municipal, State, or Federal, while a member of the society or within ninety days after ceasing to be a member; except that nothing herein contained shall excuse any member from accepting or holding any office or performing any public service for which no salary or fees are provided by law.

It may be too much to expect that the rare, if not impossible, virtue of absolute disinterestedness will be accorded to our members, but all reasonable pledges and safeguards against partisan, sectarian, or selfish action appear to be inserted, and it must remain for the future to show for what measure of patriotic and disinterested effort the society will have a claim to be credited.

* * * * * * * * *

The only basis, as we are persuaded, on which the society can stand, or ought to attempt to stand, is not that of property or that of a sense of common oppression from taxation, but that of the common duty and interest of all good citizens, and the common peril from costly and corrupt administration. If men of thought and men of means and men of morals desire to lead—to command confidence and to have the strength of the great mass of honest voters with them—they must never sanction the fallacious theory, that honest men who are rich and honest men who are not rich have not a common interest in public economy, and in having able, faithful public officers and agents.

It would certainly be but fair that those who pay salaries and taxes should have the power of fixing their limits; but no such reform even can be brought about until reflecting minds, who can demonstrate its justice, have made a great contribution to public intelligence on the subject—a contribution which shall cause it to be better appreciated that honest voters who pay taxes and honest voters who do not have a common interest in that reform.

The representation to which the society aspires, and the views and interests which, if faithful, it will endeavor to promote, will be those consistent with good morals and good administration, and no other.

The society will, therefore, expect only the influence which such a policy and its own demonstrated fidelity and usefulness may be able to command. In other words, the character of its members and the public utility of its work must be its sole claim upon public confidence and support.

In our Police Department some form of trials for official delinquencies in officers high and low seem to be almost chronic, and the disclosures have been such as to cause honest people to tremble at their firesides. Committees appointed by the State to investigate Municipal corruption held sessions month after month and gather evidence as disgraceful as it is voluminous. Subject for a long time past to laws probably greater in number and volume, and more confused and conflicting than those applicable to any other city, the statutes relating to New-York are yet annually increased by amendments and additions more numerous than all the laws annually enacted by the English Parliament for every city within the British Dominions. For example, in 1873 there were 133 separate laws enacted as especially applicable to the City of New-York, its institutions or citizens; and in 1875, after salutary constitutional changes had been made, there were one hundred and thirty-seven such laws enacted. When we consider that city assemblymen, who have to deal with such vast interests and multifarious enactments, are elected for a single year in small districts composed of a few blocks of houses, where there are no peculiar interests to be represented, and where the local party caucus is generally supreme, is there any ground for wonder that these laws are often crude in conception and confused in language; or that one of the results is an amount of uncertainty as to official authority, and of litigation in the courts, beyond precedent in any other enlightened country? But the evil of excessive and crude legislation is by no means confined to the City of New-York, but is general throughout the State. There were, for example, fifty-one separate laws relating especially to Brooklyn, enacted at the last session, forty-seven relating to Buffalo, sixteen relating to Albany, and twenty-seven relating to Rochester. Within the lifetime of middle-aged men, the proportion of annual laws relating to cities and villages, passed at Albany, has risen from less than one-twelfth to more than one-fourth of all the laws enacted.

Even when, in 1870, the Legislature attempted to make a general law for villages, it was so defective and has been so hastily dealt with, that it is almost buried in amendments. It was amended four separate times last Winter.

Few thoughtful minds will fail to appreciate that the problem and peril of good government in New-York City is the problem and peril of every other large city, and to some extent, of all the cities and villages of the land. In Brooklyn, in Jersey City, in Baltimore, in Washington, in short, more or less everywhere, the cities first exhibit and most develop the elements of danger to our institutions; and it is evident that if we cannot govern cities better we cannot long govern them at all, and as they go down they will carry the nation with them. Hence the question of good city government should be regarded as a great national question.

But here at our doors—where we are blessed with providential advantages which have thus far enriched us with a nation's commerce—in this great Metropolitan City, whose morals, vices, crimes, journals, and fashions even, are a potent example and inspiration for good or for evil over the whole Union—is our first and paramount duty; and it is not less the interest than the duty of its citizens, as far as they may, to take care that New-York City be—well governed and of good repute—an honor and not a peril to republican institutions.

DORMAN B. EATON, President.
ROBERT M. STREBEIGH, Secretary.

THE CENTENNIAL LEGION.

The Augusta (Ga.) *Constitutionalist* says: "We have already indicated the purpose of the patriotic military corps, the Boston Light Infantry, presided over by the memorable Hon. Josiah Quincy as President, and Hon. R. C. Winthrop as Vice President; the 'Old Guard,' of New-York, led by Major George W. McLean, President of the New-York Stock Exchange, and representing a Wall street wealth in its ranks, and the Washington Light Infantry, of Charleston, headed by Hon. W. D. Porter, Col. Simonton, Gen. Connor, Col. Simons, Col. Andrews, Judge Bryan, Gen. Capers, Rev. A. Toomer Porter, and others, ex-officers of note, to organize a Legion, to comprise a single command from each of the 'Old Thirteen Colonies.' Each section is to enroll a battalion, and the three battalions will be made up as follows: That from New-England under the direction of the 'Boston Light Infantry,' and that from the Middle States by the 'Old Guard,' of New-York, while that from the South will be organized by the Washington Light Infantry. From an official letter received here, we learn that the organization of the Southern Battalion is now complete except a representation from 'the Old Maryland Line.' The following commands have been enrolled: The Norfolk Light Artillery Blues, (1828,) Virginia; The Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, (1793,) North Carolina; The Washington Light Infantry (1807,) South Carolina; The Clinch Rifles (1836,) Georgia, and a response from Maryland may be soon expected. Each company will carry the colors of the State it represents, and the whole programme promises to make up a splendid command—in all, a light battery, a squadron (two companies) of cavalry, and ten companies of infantry. This is all that we are authorized to make mention of now, but we think we may add that if the plans for the Legion work out as projected it will be one of those memorable successes which do much, *pro patria*, and go down to posterity in bright remembrance. The men who fought in 1861–5 are to meet and shake hands in Philadelphia in 1876, upon the broad platform of mutual honor and self-respect."

A HORSE WHICH THOUGHT ALL FLESH GRASS.

The Erie *Dispatch* says that a Butler farmer went into his stable on Friday morning for the purpose of feeding a three-year old colt, and while in the act of giving him hay the vicious brute seized him by his long whiskers and tore them all off the left side of his face, leaving a frightful wound. The animal was considered very docile and gentle, and had never before shown the least symptom of viciousness.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE MISSOURI PACIFIC DISPUTE.

MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS AND DIRECTORS—ADDRESSES BY MESSRS. BOWMAN AND GEORGE—A SEPARATE RECEIVER FOR THE MISSOURI ROAD WANTED.

The meeting of stockholders and Directors to consider the condition of the Missouri Pacific Railroad was resumed at noon yesterday. Mayor Britton, of St. Louis, again occupied the chair. Soon after the opening of the meeting, Mr. Bowman, representing the stockholders of Missouri, took the floor in accordance with an arrangement made on Tuesday evening. At the request of Mr. George, of Boston, however, he yielded it, and the gentleman named then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That a committee of five stockholders be appointed to investigate the affairs of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, and in connection with a committee of the Board of Directors to arrange with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad an arbitration of all the differences between said corporations.

Resolved, That the said committee consist of Messrs. Abraham Baylis, R. K. Cutting, Jr., V. H. Morrell, John R. Cecil, and Jacob Cromwell.

After the introduction of these resolutions Mr. Bowman again took the floor and made a long address, which was evidently intended as a reply to the speech made by Mr. Baker at the previous meeting. The speaker said that, in his opinion, the stockholders were not so badly situated as had been generally supposed. He was sure that the road could be made worth at least thirty cents on the dollar. He entered into a history of the lease of the Missouri Pacific to the Atlantic and Pacific Company. He said that in November, of this year, the corporation in question decided to deliver up the property of the road, and soon after another resolution was adopted authorizing the President of the company to enter into such an agreement as was necessary for the transfer of the lease. This was done in New-York. Two days afterward, in St. Louis, the Missouri Pacific Directors adopted a resolution by which President Hays was authorized in behalf of the company to enter into a contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Directors for the giving up of the property leased by it. No sooner had this been done, however, than a contract was entered into between Andrew Pearce, representing the Atlantic and Pacific, and Samuel Hays, on behalf of the Missouri Pacific, by which the former agreed to give up all the property, rights, and appurtenances held by them in satisfaction of the indenture of lease, thus waiving all right to damage. "This," said Mr. Bowman, "was the most infamous document I ever saw." He continued: "I do not charge Mr. Hays with any wrong intent, but think he has been a victim of misplaced confidence." Mr. Hays replied, "I do not wish to take advantage of any such explanation of my conduct." "Very well," said Mr. Bowman, "if it is disagreeable to that gentleman I will take it back." The speaker then continued his address. The object of the lease had been to cause a rise in the stocks. No other result could have been expected. Mr. Pearce has stated that he had been able to defeat the robbers and thieves, but not that Providential scourge, the grasshoppers. That grasshopper story was all fudge. It was not at all likely that these pests had eaten up the road by taking breakfast on sleeping-coaches and dining off of locomotives. The hoppers that they referred to were of an entirely different nature, and he would show how they had injured the road. He referred to the high standing and integrity of Mr. Joseph Brown, and read a resolution adopted July 9, 1870, appointing him as a Director, and authorizing him to draw money when necessary, and setting forth the fact that the Board would indemnify him for any expenditure he might make. He then read a communication from Mr. Brown to the Senate of Missouri, complaining of the condition of the road and of a reduction that had been made in the force necessary for keeping it in repair. He read testimony taken before a Senate Committee during a nine days' investigation in relation to the road, showing that eighteen locomotives had been ruined by collisions. After reviewing the testimony he said that the Legislature had been bribed to reduce the State lien on the road from $11,000,000 to $5,000,000. A suit was brought for the recovery of this amount, but it was decided against them.

At the conclusion of his address regarding the condition of the road, Mr. Bowman offered the following as a substitute for the resolution presented by Mr. George:

Resolved, That it is the wish of the stockholders of the Pacific Railroad that a separate Receiver be appointed for the Missouri Road, and that no person be appointed as Receiver who holds third mortgage bonds or who is interested in the Atlantic and Pacific Company, and that at as early a day as practicable the court be requested to order a new election for Directors of the Missouri Pacific Road.

Mr. George opposed this resolution in a long speech. Mr. Bowman supported it in one of equal length, and it was then put to a stock vote and carried, 29,863 shares voting in the affirmative and 6,351 in the negative. Mr. Bowman tried to vote 4,038 shares for the County of St. Louis, but was not allowed to do so. The meeting then adjourned, subject to the call of the Secretary.

FESTIVITIES OF HOLIDAY WEEK.

AN ENTERTAINMENT AT THE FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

Yesterday was a gala day at the Foundling Asylum, in West Sixty-eighth street, and the 500 little inmates were dressed in their holiday attire to entertain their friends and patrons. At 2 o'clock the guests began to arrive, although the hours for receiving were from 3 until 5 P. M., and by 3 o'clock the street was filled with fashionable equipages, while the parlors and halls of the institution were thronged with ladies. Sister Irene met each guest at the door, and after addressing a few words of welcome to each new comer, assigned them places in the large drawing-room, where the children were to give an exhibition of their accomplishments in song, recitation, and calisthenics. In an apartment near the main entrance a large Christmas tree had been erected, and from its branches depended a generous display of toys, cornucopias of fruit and candies, books, and other articles dear to the infantile heart, many of which were costly. In this room were seated the smaller children, their ages ranging from one to three years. Their little eyes sparkled, and their cheeks glowed with the pleasure of anticipation as they contemplated the treasures which would soon be theirs. At one end of the drawing-room was a temporary stage, covered with scarlet, and backed with a bower of spruce and pine branches, surmounted with the American flag. On the right was a Christmas tree, to the branches of which were attached a few packages intended to heighten the effect of the scene. Ninety-three little boys and girls were seated in tiers in front of the bower, two Sisters being stationed at either end to keep them in order. No correction was found necessary, however, as each little child appeared to be impressed with the importance of the occasion, and maintained strict decorum during the exercises, although the hall was crowded with guests in every part, which would have been sufficient justification to the timid had they expressed their fears in an audible manner. A Sister presided with skill at the piano, and the programme was introduced by a song of welcome, in which the entire number joined. Next came a little comedietta, entitled "Christmas Fairies;" a musical farce, entitled "At Auction," and "A B C" set to music, by the smallest of the little ones. "The Gentlemen Workers" brought out fifteen little fellows in blue and black plaid frocks, red sashes, and hussar caps, each of whom illustrated by gestures the trade he represented. Five little girls, between the ages of two and three years, lisped a pretty poem in which the antics of "Little Kittens" were explained to the audience. The smallest in the same party caused considerable amusement by administering some wholesome correction to a wax doll nearly as large as herself in a song called "Naughty Dollie." "Little Birdie" was the title of a very pretty ballet scene, in which the older little girls, to the number of twenty, took a part. A miniature throne was erected at the rear of the stage, upon which an angelic little fairy queen swayed her magic wand, and directed some very creditable dancing songs and recitations, which were performed by her gracious subjects. The little girls were arranged in a semi-circle around the throne, each bearing a gilded wand, while behind them stood the little boys with all the airs of accomplished courtiers. A variety of songs and recitations were given, during which little Marie Hammill, aged five years and ten months, sang no less than five different airs, besides reciting numerous pieces. The whole piece occupied twenty minutes in its performance. A fine exhibition of calisthenics followed, in which some of the children displayed considerable proficiency. The hymn "Holy Innocents," sung in chorus by all the children, terminated the exercises. The little ones then filed into the room containing the Christmas tree, which had meanwhile been brilliantly lighted with wax-tapers, and presented a scene of magnificence long to be remembered. The kind ladies who had provided the tree stood in the hall and watched with interest the delight of the little beneficiaries until all the gifts had been distributed, after which they accompanied Sister Irene through the multifarious rooms of the institution. The various apartments were neat and clean, and a delicate perfume from the lower rooms permeated the atmosphere of the entire building. Early in the evening the happy children were marched off to bed in care of their nurses, and the guests took their leave. During the afternoon a well-dressed stranger called, and presented to Sister Irene a $500 greenback, but refused to give his name, preferring to allow his charitable act to pass unrecorded.

Among the ladies present were Mrs. Paul Thebaud, Mrs. Alexander Taylor, Mrs. Charles Pendergast, Mrs. Raymond, Mrs. G. Schermerhorn, Mrs. William L. Smith, Mrs. W. Neilson, Mrs. Robert C. Hutchings, Mrs. A. S. Hewitt, Mrs. Jeremiah Quinlan, Mrs. Eugene Kelly, Mrs. F. Alexandre, Mrs. William Lummis, Mrs. Charles Connolly, Mrs. John Fox, Miss Jennie Blaine, Miss A. Leary, Mrs. James Sadlier, Mrs. Alfred Grymes, Mrs. Daniel Devlin, Mrs. Jeremiah Devlin, Mrs. Alice Peuvert, Mrs. J. C. Byrnes, Mrs. S. Phillips, Mrs. C. Ravier, Mrs. David Banks, Mrs. John A. Bisten, Mrs. A. T. Kalliver, Miss Plant, Mrs. G. G. Wilson, Mrs. Gen. Ferrero, Mrs. Edwin De Leon, Mrs. Pio Echeverria, Mrs. A. Jaffray, Mrs. S. De Rivera, Mrs. J. J. Bouvier, Mrs. J. A. Beales, Mrs. Dr. Emmet, Mrs. B. Cutting, Mrs. Dr. Thebaud, Mrs. Terence Donnelly, Miss Lassis, and Mrs. James Wallace.

Several prominent ladies constituted themselves voluntary collectors as the guests were leaving, and took up in this manner several hundreds of dollars.

The Christmas festival of the inmates of the Children's Fold, No. 157 East Sixtieth street, was held yesterday afternoon. The children, to the number of sixty, were assembled in the reception-room, surrounded by their friends, where, after singing several airs, the President read his annual report by which it was shown that the receipts for the past season were $6,500, disbursements, $6,000, leaving a balance on hand of $500. The average number of inmates was fifty-three, but during the last quarter the number had increased to sixty-one. Some of the children had taken first prizes at the public school, and out of six children who had drawn prizes at St. James' Sunday-school, which numbers 300 scholars, two were inmates of the Fold. Addresses were delivered by Rev. John N. Galleher, D. D., Rev. Arthur Brooks, and Rev. Cornelius B. Smith. At the close of the exercises in the parlor, the children were treated to a feast of ice cream and cake.

The annual Christmas festival of the Sixteenth Baptist Church Sabbath School, in West Sixteenth street, near Eighth avenue, occurred last evening, and the attendance was very large. The exercises consisted of recitations, songs, presentations of gifts from teachers to scholars and from scholars to teachers; also the presentation of a purse of $100 to the Pastor of the church, Rev. David B. Jutten, by a few of his warmly attached friends. After a liberal distribution of ice cream and cake, of which all present partook, the audience departed.

RELIEF FOR THE CITY POOR.

A NEW PLAN PROPOSED BY THEODORE ROOSEVELT—ACTION OF THE BOARD OF UNITED CHARITIES.

Messrs. Henry Pellew and Theodore Roosevelt held a conference with the Commissioners of Charities and Correction yesterday in relation to the practicability of a new plan of administering out-door relief proposed by Mr. Roosevelt. For the purpose of preventing, so far as possible, the expenditure of the out-door relief fund on unworthy persons it is proposed to appoint volunteer visitors, who, independently of the operations of the Department of Charities, will investigate the cases of all applicants, and report on the same. Following is the text of the plan submitted, which has already been approved by a full Board of Commissioners who will probably adopt it at an early day.

"The out-door poor visitors, after receiving the daily lists of applicants for relief reported at the Commissioners' office, will visit the cases immediately and report upon them.

"That the District Committee also receive lists of such applicants immediately from the Superintendent of the Out-door Poor, with the understanding that within forty-eight hours at the most the reports of such committees will be made in such cases.

"Failing such returns from the committees within that time, the visitors' report is final for the first payment. In case of any difference in the nature of the reports as between the City's visitors, and the committee's, the decision of the Commissioners will be final after further examination."

Last evening a meeting of the Board of United Charities was held at the house of Mr. Alfred Pell, No. 18 East Thirtieth street, at which Mr. Roosevelt's plan was discussed and adopted. It was also voted to proceed at once to appoint the various local volunteer committees in the several districts.

NEW-JERSEY LUNATIC ASYLUM.

ANNUAL INSPECTION BY THE GOVERNOR AND MEMBERS OF THE LEGISLATURE—A MAGNIFICENT BUILDING THAT WILL BE SOON FINISHED.

The annual inspection by the Governor of the State of New-Jersey and members of the Legislature of the new State Lunatic Asylum, at Morris Plains, was made yesterday. A special train of eight cars, which left the Morris and Essex Railway depot in Hoboken at 9:30 in the morning, was provided to take Gov. Bedle, his staff officers, the Asylum Commissioners, and a large number of invited guests. The train stopped at Newark, where a large addition was made to the party. On the arrival of the train at Morris Plains, the Governor and other visitors were conducted through the building by the Commissioners, and expressed their gratification with the manner in which the work had been done. The guests were subsequently invited to an elegant repast which had been prepared for them. Judge Lathrop, President of the commission, presided at the table, and when the cloth was removed, proposed a number of toasts. Gov. Bedle was called upon for an address, and made a few appropriate remarks. Following the Governor, in response to other toasts, were ex-Senator Cattell, United States Senator Randolph, State Senator John Hill, ex-Governor Joel Parker, State Senator Kirk, of Essex; ex-Congressman William Walter Phelps, Rev. Dr. Van Cleef, of Jersey City, and H. C. Pitney, of Morristown. The guests returning left at 4 o'clock, reaching the depot in Hoboken at 5:30.

The asylum, of which a description was published in THE TIMES some months ago, is one of the largest asylums in the world. Following the angles of the building, the distance around it is a mile and five-eighths, and it can accommodate 1,200 patients. It is situated in a beautiful rolling country, and is fitted up with every appliance that can contribute to the comfort or health or pleasure of the unfortunates for whom it is intended. It is not yet completed, but will be ready for occupancy early in the Spring. The sum of $1,900,000 has already been expended upon it, and $400,000 more will be required to finish it, including the grading of the grounds. The Commissioners under whose supervision it is being constructed are F. S. Lathrop, Beach Vanderpoel, Samuel Lilly, A. Reckless, Hon. George A. Halsey, William G. Lathrop, and John S. Read.

MAYOR WICKHAM'S TOKENS OF FRIENDSHIP.

Mayor Wickham has peculiar modes of manifesting his friendship. A few days ago Police Commissioners Disbecker and Matsell, while conversing about the various tokens of Mr. Wickham's friendship, contributed two to the number, but they subsequently came to the conclusion that his Honor was very changeable.

"Do you know how he showed his friendship for me?" asked Mr. Disbecker of his colleague.

"I don't, but I'd like to, and then I will tell you my story."

"Only one week before the Mayor preferred charges against me," said Mr. Disbecker, "I called upon him at his office. He met me at the door, put his arms around my neck, and exclaimed, 'Dizzy, you're the best man I've got. I wish the other fellows were like you.'"

"I'm not surprised at that," replied Mr. Matsell, "but he showed his friendship for me in a different way. I never went into his office that he didn't come over to me and keep brushing the dust off my coat."

In view of these revelations, it is hardly likely that any office-holder or office-seeker will be desirous of being embraced by the Mayor or having his broadcloth dusted by his Honor.

CAUCUS OF BROOKLYN ALDERMEN.

A caucus of the Brooklyn Republican Aldermen elect was held last evening in the Halsey Building, on Fulton street, for the purpose of nominating the President of the new board, and also naming the other officers who will hold places during the next year under the Common Council. The session lasted until midnight. Francis B. Fisher, of the Twenty-third Ward, was nominated for the Presidency of the board, and David Williams, Chairman of the Republican General Committee, for City Clerk. Parr Harlow was selected for Deputy City Clerk, Isaac B. Crane for Engrossing Clerk, Edward Roper for License Clerk, J. B. Woodhead, Assistant Clerk, and Samuel Ward, Assistant Sergeant at Arms. A large number of minor officials were also nominated.

PETTY ROBBERIES.

The boot and shoe store of Cornelius Redgrave, No. 23 Leonard street, was entered by burglars on Tuesday night and robbed of boots and shoes valued at $14. The apartments of Charles Wakefield, at No. 103 Greenwich street, were visited by a sneak-thief on Tuesday evening, and robbed of an overcoat valued at $50. A sneak-thief entered the clothing store of Freeman & Woodruff on Tuesday evening, and carried off five overcoats valued at $150. John F. Burke, of No. 93 South Fifth avenue, reported to Capt. McDonnell, of the Eighth Precinct, yesterday, that while in Thompson street with a stranger he was robbed of his watch and chain valued at $119. Wearing apparel valued at $69 was stolen on Tuesday evening from the apartments of Louis Miller, at No. 250 Eighth avenue, during the absence of the occupants.

A THIEF SHOT.

Officer Murtha, of the Third Precinct, observed two men last evening stealing brick and mortar from a new building at the corner of Clinton street and Third place, Brooklyn. He attempted to arrest them, but they resisted and succeeded in breaking away. Murtha drew his revolver and fired at the fugitives. One of them fell to the sidewalk, the ball having hit him in the side. The wounded man said he resided at No. 688 Hicks street, and gave his name as Peter Cullen. His companion escaped. Cullen was taken to the Long Island College Hospital where his wound was examined and pronounced slight.

PREDATORY MEXICANS.

The San Francisco *Alta* of Dec. 20 says: "The Mexican border troubles are becoming alarming along the southern boundary of this State. The condition of affairs is much more serious than has been published. The people of San Diego, which is near the boundary line, have organized a movement for the protection of frontier citizens, hoping that the State will reimburse them for their expenses and that the United States authorities will come speedily to their relief. They have done wisely in making as little noise as possible, partly because it is a very dangerous thing for men to become prominent in any effort to suppress insurrection and raiding. We have learned some startling facts, which we have been requested not to publish, because the men whose names would be necessarily connected with the recital of them fear that their lives would be sacrificed if they were mentioned as authorities for the statements. At a meeting of citizens of San Diego, held last Wednesday evening, a committee was appointed to prepare a statement of facts to be sent to Gen. Schofield and Gov. Irwin."

THE GRÆCO-ROMAN WRESTLERS.

MATCH BETWEEN CHRISTOL AND BAUER—THE FORMER WINS THREE OUT OF FIVE FALLS.

The public of New-York is exceedingly indebted to the ingenious gentleman who has introduced into this City the athletic sport of wrestling in the old manner. It is difficult to understand why it should be termed Græco-Roman, since the warrior castes of India wrestle in the same fashion to-day, and have done so from the most remote ages. The trip with the leg for which the English are so famous was a Norman invention, and has degenerated in some parts of England into the most revolting kicking on the shin, or lashing, as it is technically called. In the wrestling which has recently been introduced into this City tripping is not allowed, nor do the contestants use their lower limbs for any other purpose than to brace themselves firmly, and balance themselves in the peculiar postures which they assume. The entertainment last evening, at the Grand Opera-house, of this character, was so popular that the enormous house was completely filled. There were present not less than 3,000 persons. These were entirely men. The exhibition was the return match between Andre Christol and Prof. Bauer, of California, the gainer of three falls out of five to be the winner. Mr. McClennan was then introduced as umpire for Bauer, and Mr. T. Maguire for Christol. These preliminaries having been settled, the two men bounded upon the stage, which was covered with a carpet, and bowed to the audience. They were both received with the greatest applause. The appearance of the two men was singularly disproportionate. Bauer was considerably over six feet high; Christol not much more than five feet six inches. But the small man had not only a magnificent torso, with the three bands of abdominal muscles for which the regatta collegians strive so ardently, but he had also grand arms, with huge muscles both on the fore and upper arm. His thighs also were broad and flat and evidently very hard, and the calves of his legs robust, though not extraordinarily large. Bauer, whose torso was also very fine, and whose back was even finer than Christol's, was singularly deficient in muscular development of the limbs, both upper and lower.

In the first round the men faced each other, and fenced with their hands for wrist holds. All at once, quicker than the eye could follow the motions, Christol was at Bauer's back, and had him in a firm grip, swaying him as if he was going to throw him over his head. Bauer contrived to break away, and threw Christol over his hip, but the Frenchman slipped from him upon his hands and knees, and was up again in a trice, and had his arms locked round Bauer, whom he threw over his head, coming to the ground with him on his knees. Bauer endeavored to support himself with his elbows and back of his head, but the French wrestler drew him from the middle of the stage to the wing, and seeing him weaken, with a dexterous twirl of his hands forced his elbows away and flattened both his shoulders on the floor. First fall for Christol in four minutes, and immense cheering by the crowd for both of them. After an interval of ten minutes the referee presented himself and announced the second round. The wrestlers fenced again for wrist holds, and alternately seized each other by the arms, and at last locked their hands around each other's loins, forcing each other alternately backward and forward by the strength of their backs. At this game Bauer was the better, having the stronger back, and Christol finding it out endeavored to get away, but the Professor didn't see it, and raised him fairly in the air preparatory to throwing him. The Frenchman positively wriggled out of his fingers, and came with a smile on his feet, a trick which was saluted with a roar of applause that was deafening. Christol forced the fighting, as usual, and let his antagonist get a good body hold, from which the Frenchman extricated himself by falling on his hands and knees. Bauer dropped and seized him, but the wily Christol allowed him to get a fair hold, and then throwing a summersault turned Bauer completely over, following him with his body lying across his antagonist's. Slipping a little, Bauer by the great strength of his back arched his antagonist off himself having him still tightly round the neck, and then suddenly disengaging, strove to turn him over. But Christol was too quick, and was again on his feet. Bauer followed him, and they rallied again. Christol again got behind Bauer, and threw him upon one shoulder, falling upon him like lightning, and forcing his shoulders flat upon the floor. This bout lasted five minutes, and the audience cheered Christol vehemently. There were also calls for Bauer, who refused to come out.

The next two falls were won by Bauer, but the negligent and careless style of Christol, so at variance with his exhibitions in the two first rounds, forced upon many the conviction that the falls were prearranged so as to give two to each in order to make the performance last until 10 o'clock. The final fall was won by Christol, but even then not with the complete mastery over his antagonist which he exhibited in the commencement. A new aspirant for wrestling honors, another Frenchman, Jules Regul, was introduced as ready to wrestle any one in the world, and doubtless he will be the hero of a new entertainment.

SNAILS AND TARANTULAS.

A lady writing from Australia to the Chicago *Tribune* says: "Insects and reptiles thrive here. They are not quite as venomous as in the tropics, but they are poisonous enough, and their bite or sting very painful, and in some conditions of the system dangerous. The other morning, as I turned my mattress, I discovered between it and the lower bed a centipede ten inches long. I sacrificed it to the fire-god immediately, by taking it up with the tongs and throwing it on the glowing coals. We have here, too, the soldier-ant, familiarly known as 'bull-dogs.' They sometimes measure one and one-half inches in length. They are very quarrelsome and have an ugly bite. If you poke one with a stick it will make fight and chase you when you turn away. It is safe not to meddle with a hill of them. The first night I was in Melbourne, after leaving the ship, I slept in a cottage parlor. In the night I became nervous and thought I would get up and strike a light. I stepped out of bed and on to something exceedingly cold and clammy. I raised the unlucky foot up and put the other down, and again felt the horrid thing under my foot. I reached out to the table where I had placed candle and matches, grabbed them, and sprang back into bed. When I lighted the candle I discovered the pretty velvet carpet completely covered with a silvery net-work. I looked closer and discovered, crawling back and forth, hundreds of brown, slimy snails that had come in from the garden. I was disgusted, but considerably relieved that I had not found instead some poisonous reptile. I ventured to pick my way daintily to the table, and put down my light, but did not put it out for fear the snails would take a fancy to crawl over the bed. I saw on the wall beside the bed a monster that made my blood chill through and through. It is all very well to laugh at women's fears of spiders, and call it affectation, but I confess I was afraid of the thing I saw on the wall. There was a great flesh-colored tarantula, its body quite an inch and a half in diameter, and covered with fuzz, and its hateful hairy legs extending out so that it could scarcely have been covered with an ordinary sized coffee cup. You may laugh, but I felt like that unfortunate boy in the 'Black Crook,' I wanted to 'go home.' I managed to capture him with the tongs, and this time without ever thinking of the poor, harmless, slimy snails, I rushed to the window and threw tongs and tarantula together into the garden—and I didn't sleep another wink all night. Since then I've got used to tarantulas—triantelopes the colonial people call them. There are several species besides the kind I've just described, two of them particularly ugly; one black and hairy, the other black and hairy also, with bright yellow spots or rings on it. They are all venomous. When I go out to pick up wood or chips, or to gather flowers, I always wear long buckskin gloves, and I make my skirts short enough not to touch the ground."

A ROUGH JOKE ON A LOVER.

The Reading *Eagle* says that on last Tuesday a young man from Springfield, Chester County, Penn., visited that city to buy a number of Christmas presents for a young lady to whom he is engaged. A number of young men knew of the trip to Reading, and as it was dark when he neared the house of his intended, the party waited for him along the road, and when he was thinking over the effect the presents would produce, he was suddenly met in the road by four masked men who caught him and tied him with a rope and took the presents from him. He begged for his life, but they still continued to tie his hand and foot, and then threw him down and made him state when the wedding was to take place, and what he had bought, and how long he had paid attention to the lady. To all these questions he answered promptly and then would beg them not to kill him. To close the sport they tied his hands securely behind his back, turning his coat inside out first, then tying the presents on his back, they started him for the house of his intended, and threatened that if he did not go in they would assault him again. He went in, but what the result of the interview was is not known.

SALE OF A PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—The sale of the Oil Creek and Allegheny Valley Railroad, under foreclosure of mortgages, was made at the Philadelphia Exchange to-day at noon for $100,000. It was purchased by a committee for the bondholders. The mortgages on the road amounted to $2,580,000.

WHAT THE MAILS BRING.

SEEKING REVENGE TWENTY YEARS.

ANOTHER FRENCH PROVINCIAL TRAGEDY—A MISTAKEN SHOT.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes to that journal on Dec. 9: "At the Haute Marne Assizes a case has been tried resulting in a capital sentence, the circumstances of which deserve publicity. In 1850 a man, still young and of indifferent character, named Rambouillet, who carried on poaching with audacity and success, was surprised by the gamekeeper of a forest in the Haute Marne. An information was laid against him, and he was brought before the Correctional Tribunal, condemned to the forfeiture of his gun, to a fine, and even, I believe, to imprisonment. Rambouillet received the sentence without a protest, acknowledging the offense imputed to him, and resolving to turn over a new leaf. He kept his pledge, and from 1850 to 1870 he laid himself open to no reproach. He seemed bent on blotting out by his good conduct the stigma of his condemnation. When he met the gamekeeper he avoided looking at him, not with the air of a man harboring a grudge, but like a man prevented by shame from encountering the witness of his fault. It was observed, however, that he often isolated himself from others, and frequently passed his time in wandering about the fields without its being known whither he directed his steps. This also was attributed to regret for his delinquency. He regained public esteem and his son married honorably. Strange to say, Rambouillet was governed for twenty years by a single idea, that of vengeance. His apparent contrition, the rectitude of his conduct, his sadness, and his gestures, were all directed toward one aim—vengeance. For twenty years, morning, noon, and night, he lay in wait for the gamekeeper against whom he had vowed vengeance, and for twenty years that vengeance escaped him. In 1870 the war broke out, the Haute Marne was invaded, the forest in which the gamekeeper lived was occupied by the German troops. One December night Rambouillet, whom every one supposed to be at a distance from the neighborhood, took his gun, slunk from tree to tree through the Germans occupying the forest, and, at the risk of being captured and shot, facing the greatest perils, and resorting to the most audacious stratagems, creeping almost on a level with the ground, he succeeded in reaching the gamekeeper's lonely cottage. There was a light in the window. The gamekeeper and his wife lost in this solitude, amid hostile troops, were seated side by side. Rambouillet watched them some time through the clearing surrounding the cottage. The gamekeeper remained motionless by his wife in spite of the furious barking of his dogs, for since the enemy had occupied the forest the dogs had always barked every night. Rambouillet raised his gun, took a careful aim, and fired. Two despairing cries were uttered inside the cottage, the dogs redoubled their noise, all around distant calls of '*Woher da*' were heard, and Rambouillet hurried along the paths, escaped, and disappeared from the district. The next day it was told how the Germans had killed the gamekeeper's wife, and all the neighborhood mustered at her funeral. Peace was signed, Rambouillet resumed his former life. The occupation ceased, and then everybody ventured to express the horror excited by so cowardly a crime committed against a woman sitting peaceably at her hearth. Rambouillet had become more gloomy. A gnawing despair had penetrated his heart. He had committed a useless crime. Not only had his vengeance escaped him, but he felt that any attempt against the gamekeeper would recall attention to the crime of 1870, and would divert suspicion from the German soldiers. His irritation increased every day, and often found vent in threats against those around him. A few weeks ago one of these scenes was repeated between Rambouillet and his son's daughter. 'Ah, yes,' exclaimed the latter, 'you want to serve me as you served the gamekeeper's wife; but I am not afraid of you.' Rambouillet flinched. The conversation became known, and reached the ears of justice. Rambouillet was arrested, convicted, condemned to death. The jury answered every question put to them affirmatively, and without extenuating circumstances. They felt that a man who had plotted revenge for twenty years must have acted with premeditation. The prisoner's counsel had, of course, urged as an extenuating circumstance that he mistook his victim."

THE BREMERHAVEN DISASTER.

The following details of the explosion at Bremerhaven, are given by the *Weser Gazette*: "The Mosel was ready to commence her journey on Saturday forenoon. The steam-tug Simson lay under her bows, having to tug the Mosel through the ice into the channel. At the last moment two wagons came on from Lloyd's hall, one with mail goods, the other with passengers' luggage, both to be shipped. The whole was taken toward the steamer by carts, and when the last of these, with four cases and a barrel, was unloaded in front of the Mosel a stupendous explosion took place. The effect was horrible. The quay was then thronged with people, partly belonging to the steamer, partly spectators, and partly passengers who had remained there to take a last farewell of their friends. An occular witness, who stood under the gangway of the Mosel, on hearing the terrific report, saw a number of black lumps flying about in the air, while very few of the persons on land remained visible. Apprehending a boiler explosion he threw himself flat on deck, where he received a volley of sand, broken glass, fragments of flesh, bones, &c. The devastation on board the Mosel was terrific. No skylight was left; the cabins aft, starboard, and port were either crushed in or bulged out by the pressure, or altogether smashed; the side-plates of the ship were burst; the ports, with their glasses and rivets, forced inward, and the whole ship was besmeared with blood and stuck over with pieces of flesh and other human *débris*. In the hold and all parts of the ship were found arms, legs, and other portions of the human frame; thus the lower hold received some limbs through the open hatchways. The sides of the hatchways were burst by the pressure, and the front of the navigation-cabin on deck stove in. The whole ship was littered with glass shreds, which even filled the dishes from the steam kitchen as they were being served to the 'tween deck or steerage passengers. The tug got off comparatively unhurt, being so much more below the quay line than the Mosel; still the whole of its deck was destroyed. The crew came off with a mere fright, only the engineers and stokers having been hurt slightly. On land, where the package had been unloaded, a hole had been made from six to seven feet deep, which looked as if the earth had been rammed in from above. The whole place was strewn with limbs, shreds of dress, &c. In large reeking pools of blood you might see here an arm, there a calf, intestines, mutilated busts, &c. Among the most horrible details of this calamity is the fate of the Eimer family, who were seeing off one of their sons to California. The father, mother, son, and son-in-law are dead—all four; the daughter-in-law has had her arm, and her child its hand, blown off. The case which exploded had been in the care of the carrier Westermann, of Bremerhaven, and was accompanied on its way to the steamer by a Mr. Tumforde, of whom it is said all trace has been lost. The cart has been shattered into thousands of splinters, and the poor horse had his four legs blown off near the hoofs."

MR. LANDERS' VIEWS.

The Indianapolis *Journal* has a report of a conversation with Democratic Congressman Franklin Landers, of that city, and represents him as saying that he thinks the House will demand a report at once from the Committee on Banking and Currency; that there is a decided majority in the House in favor of the immediate repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and that that will be done without doubt. There is also, Mr. Landers thinks, a majority in favor of the retirement of the national bank notes and the issuing of an equal amount of greenbacks, but of this he is not certain. Eastern Democrats do not want the national bank notes retired. The Texas Delegation is all in favor of "hard money," the balance of the Southern Representatives are known "greenback men." Mr. Landers, speaking of the probable action of the Senate upon the resumption repeal, said he believed the measure would pass that body. It certainly will if Senator Morton favors it. Mr. Morton's position is unknown, but if he will take a stand in favor of its repeal he has influence enough with the Senate to carry it with him in his advocacy of the repealing act. An effort will undoubtedly be made this Winter to secure the retirement of national bank notes, and replace them with greenbacks. The national bankers themselves have quite a friendly feeling for this proposition, and some of them are its warmest advocates. A member of the House of Representatives, who sits near me, said Mr. Landers, and who has been a national bank President ever since the act was passed—I mean Mr. Mackay, of Pennsylvania—has a bill prepared upon the subject, embracing substantially the views of the greenback advocates. Mr. English, of the First National Bank of Indianapolis, in a conversation I had with him, expressed himself in favor of the proposition if we would but remove the legal-tender clause. But that is just what we want to retain. We want to make money of the treasury notes. We can, by substituting these for national bank notes and withdrawing the bonds pledged for the bank circulation, relieve the people of paying interest on that much money. There is no intention to declare war on the banks or the bank system. Business men must have banks. We can't get along without them, and the national banks are about as good as any we could get. The only change desired is in their money. Thus far, I think, we will be joined by Eastern Democrats, who are, of course, strong advocates of and adherents to the bank system.

DAMAGE BY AN ICE-GORGE.

WATERTOWN, Dec. 29.—The ice gorged in the Salmon River at Pulaski, N. Y., has moved out, carrying with it a number of shops, mills, and manufactories. A portion of the village is flooded and several dwellings have been deserted. Two hundred and fifty feet of the upper mill-dam dike have been carried away.

MASSACHUSETTS TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The Massachusetts Teachers' Association is holding its thirty-first annual convention here. At the opening meeting last night George T. Angell spoke on the "Prevention of Crime," and President Porter, of Yale College, delivered an essay on "Science and Sentiment."

LAW REPORTS.

THE OWNERSHIP OF NEWS.

HAS AN INDIVIDUAL THE RIGHT TO USE DISPATCHES HE HAS NOT PAID FOR?—HOW THE MANHATTAN QUOTATION TELEGRAPH COMPANY GETS ITS FOREIGN NEWS.

Judge Van Brunt, in the Special Term of the Supreme Court, yesterday listened to the summing up of counsel in the case of John J. Kiernan against the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company. The decision in the case was reserved.

The suit was brought for an injunction to restrain the defendants from transmitting the quotations of the London markets to their customers. Kiernan, it appears, made an arrangement with the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company whereby, as he claims, he secured the earliest news by cable of the condition of the English and French markets. For this privilege he agreed to and did pay the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company at the rate of $5 for each instrument used by him, conditioned not to be at any time less than two hundred and fifty dollars per week. He was, by the terms of the agreement, given the exclusive right to furnish customers with foreign financial news, received through the means under his control, to all customers below Canal street. The object of the present suit is to enjoin the defendants, one of whom is Francis A. Abbott, from publishing the messages received by Kiernan under his agreement until a reasonable time after they have been sent around to Kiernan's customers. A delay of thirty minutes is the reasonable time asked for. The charge made is that the Manhattan Quotation Company made an arrangement with Abbott, well knowing that he had no direct means of communication with foreign markets, to have him furnish news to them. This news, it is claimed, he took in great part from the bulletin-boards of the Stock and Cotton Exchanges, whither they had been sent by Kiernan, and, altering them slightly in form, delivered them to the Manhattan Company, who, it is stated, were aware of the fact. Kiernan says that he laid traps for Abbott, into which the latter fell. One of these was a report which stated that £41,000 had been withdrawn from the Bank of England, when in reality £49,000 were withdrawn. The Manhattan Company copied the reports on the bulletin-boards of the Exchanges both in regard to the first statement and the correction.

Mr. Abbott was submitted to a very long examination, in the course of which he admitted that he received no direct cable messages and that he derived information from the bulletin boards of the exchanges and from the tapes of the Gold and Stock Telegraph Company. Other sources of information were Jay Cooke & Co., who furnished him with all their specials, August Belmont & Co., and Seligman & Co. The Manhattan Quotation Company denied, through its officers, that they knew of the taking by Abbott of reports from Kiernan's tapes. The case, as submitted, turns substantially on the question of the right of parties to take telegraphic messages, procured to be sent by one party, immediately after their publication on bulletin boards and through tapes. As part of this question the point is raised whether such publication was, in law, an abandonment of the property in the dispatches to the public.

A SEPTUAGENARIAN'S WILL.

STRUGGLE BETWEEN A SON, TWO WIVES, AND THREE SISTERS TO GET THE ESTATE—DECISION OF SURROGATE HUTCHINGS.

Surrogate Hutchings yesterday rendered a decision in the John L. Brown contested will case, which has occupied much time in the court during the past few months. In his summary of the case he says:

"John L. Brown, whose will is the subject of contest in the proceeding before me, died on the 28th day of March, 1875, in the seventieth year of his age. The instrument offered for probate was executed by him on the 5th day of February preceding, and it provides that after the payment of his debts, funeral expenses, and expenses of administration, the residue of his estate, real and personal, shall go to 'his wife, Hannah E. Brown,' during her natural life, with remainder over to his 'son and only child, John L. Brown,' and appoints the said 'wife and son' as the executors of his will. Immediately after the death of the testator the paper was offered for probate, and, on the oaths of Hannah E. and John L. Brown, (who in this proceeding has been known as John L. Brown, Jr.,) that they were the wife and child respectively and only heirs of the decedent, it was admitted to probate. Subsequently an application was made by one Mary Ann Brown, who claimed to be the widow, and by three of his sisters, who alleged that they were the only heirs of the decedent, and upon such allegation the probate was set aside and the validity of the instrument was brought before me for determination. Mr. Brown was married in September, 1828, to Mary Ann Pickering, who remained his acknowledged wife until 1853, when she was discarded by him, and he commenced to openly live with Hannah E. Pickering, the divorced wife of Mary Ann's brother—Hannah at once taking the decedent's name, and being thereafter known as Hannah E. Brown; and she was introduced into society and to his family, and was always recognized by the decedent and others as his wife.

A formal paper of separation was executed between the decedent and Mary Ann in 1855, which, after reciting that they were desirous of, and had mutually agreed to separate and live apart for the remainder of their lives, each with the full consent of the other, and having for some time lived apart, provides for the payment by the decedent to his wife Mary Ann the sum of $10,000, and the gift to her of all of her personal effects, wardrobe, jewelry, plate, and household furniture, and all other property which she has, or may become possessed of, each agreeing not to interfere with the liberty, comfort, or happiness of the other. The paper is contested upon allegations of want of testamentary capacity in the decedent, and undue influence exerted upon him by Hannah E. and John L. Brown, Jr., the sole legatees thereunder."

After briefly summing up the medical testimony in the case, and that in support of the allegations of undue influence, the Surrogate concludes his decision as follows:

"But in discarding his wife it is evident that the decedent began to live openly with Hannah E., with whom he had been for several years cohabiting privately, and that he gave her forth to the world as his wife. Doubtless, so far as affection was concerned, she was to him his wife; she was the mother of his son; and for her and the son he undoubtedly entertained all the affection characteristic of a husband and father. His whole language and conduct, as proved, convince me that his sentiments toward them were of abiding affection, while toward his wife Mary Ann there was no recognition by him of any rightful claim upon his bounty, and that whatever he did for her after their separation was regarded by him as gratuity. Under the circumstances of the case, it is not unreasonable that the decedent should have selected Hannah E. Brown as the beneficiary during her life of the income of his estate, and his son, John L. Brown, Jr., of the remainder, after her death. The son he designates as his only child, and for several years he had been associated with him in the management of his business. The affection of a parent is often superior to all other sentiments, and certainly the evidence in this case shows that for over twenty years his love for his wife had been superseded by a similar sentiment for another, who was the mother of his son. If he had ignored them, and especially his only child, a presumption of mental impairment would have been almost conclusive. As to the claims of the other contestants, the sisters of the decedent, while it is true they are lawful next of kin, it is a matter of every-day experience that the affection which exists on the part of a man for his wife, or for the one he regards in the light of a wife, and especially for a child, is a more powerful passion than one which is inspired by the relation of brother and sister, and it is evident that with the decedent the greatest objects of his affection were Hannah E. and John L. Brown, Jr., who, for twenty-two years, he had held out to the world as his wife and son, and that toward his sisters he entertained no higher sentiment than that of fraternal friendship, the claims of which he evidently supposed had been fully recognized. After the best examination I have been able to give the facts of this case, I have come to the conclusion that the decedent, John L. Brown, however periodically he may have manifested characteristics denoting mental impairment, was, at the time of the execution of the paper propounded as his will, of sufficient capacity to comprehend perfectly the condition of his property, his relations to the persons who were, or should be, or might have been the objects of his bounty and the scope and bearing of the provisions of the will. A decree will therefore be entered admitting the instrument offered to probate."

THEFTS OF CITY PROPERTY.

QUANTITIES OF LEAD AND IRON STOLEN BY LABORERS—ARREST OF THE ALLEGED RECEIVERS OF THE GOODS.

A triple arrest was made yesterday by Detectives Field and O'Connor, of the District Attorney's office, in connection with larcenies of lead and iron from the stores of the Department of Public Works. It appears that Commissioner Fitz John Porter, having discovered that thefts of quantities of lead and iron used in the construction of sewers on Tenth avenue, between Ninety-sixth and One Hundred and Thirteenth streets, were of frequent occurrence, instituted a searching inquiry, and after considerable difficulty ascertained that, through the complicity of some of the workmen employed, the property of the City had been stolen and disposed of to receivers of stolen goods. Further investigation pointed to the guilty parties, and they were immediately suspended and kept under surveillance. Although the evidence elicited was exceedingly conflicting Commissioner Porter succeeded in tracing 500 pounds of lead, valued at twenty-five cents per pound, stolen on the 18th of November, and ten pigs of iron, worth $50, to the thief and receivers. These facts, together with the list of witnesses and all the memoranda and particulars of the case he sent to District Attorney Phelps, with a request that the matter be laid before the Grand Jury without delay, and on the information thus obtained indictments were found against all parties implicated. The alleged receivers of the stolen property, Charles F. Seymour and John C. Fox, dealers in iron, No. 449 West Forty-sixth street, were accordingly arrested yesterday by Detectives Field and O'Connor, and brought before District Attorney Phelps, who fixed bail at $3,000 each for trial. The accused were subsequently bailed and released, Abraham Ayres, of No. 1,524 Broadway, becoming their bondsman. The detectives are now watching for the thief, who has also been indicted, and expect to have him in custody in a day or two. Dennis Burns, a "big pipe" laborer, of Ninety-seventh street and First avenue, who it was suspected by his fellow-workmen was aware of the theft and gave information, was stabbed and seriously wounded by a skulker named John McGlone, of No. 403 West Thirty-first street, who, as alleged, felt aggrieved, and took this means of revenging himself. McGlone was arrested by Detective Field and brought to the Tombs, where he was held in $1,000 bail to answer a charge of felonious assault with intent to kill.

WILL OF MRS. MARGARET A. CHANLER

ADMITTED TO PROBATE BY SURROGATE HUTCHINGS—THE DISPOSITION MADE OF HER PROPERTY—BEQUESTS TO CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The will of Mrs. Margaret A. Chanler, granddaughter of the late William B. Astor and wife of J. Winthrop Chanler, was admitted to probate yesterday. Following are the provisions of the will:

First—In execution of the powers reserved to me in the settlement of my estates, bearing date the 31st of March, A. D. 1860, whereof John Jacob Astor, William Astor, and George De Forrest Lord are Trustees, I bequeath as follows:

1. To my said husband, J. Winthrop Chanler, $55,000 out of the personal property in the instrument expressed to have been given or granted by me.

2. Out of the residue of said personal estate an annuity of $1,000 to my father, Samuel Ward, in quarterly installments, for his own personal use.

3. Should I die leaving issue me surviving, I bequeath all the personal estate by the said settlement, which at the time of my death shall be at my disposal, the preceding provisions being first satisfied, to my children, share and share alike.

4. I bequeath to my Executor, hereinafter named, all the lots of lands and real estate in the City of New-York, derived to me, directly or by inheritance, from my brother, deceased, under the settlement, shortly after my mother's marriage, dated Feb. 10, 1838, and also all the lands granted to me by the Commonalty of the City of New-York, about Aug. 26, 1847, to receive the rents and profits thereof upon the following trusts: To pay each and every year, in quarterly payments, commencing from the date of the probate of this will, to my daughters, share and share alike, the sum of $8,000, and, upon the further trust, in like manner and periods, to pay over the residue of said rents and profits to my sons, share and share alike.

Second—Under and by virtue of the powers conferred upon me in and by a certain deed of trust, made and executed between William Backhouse Astor, of the first part, John Jacob Astor, Jr., William Astor, and George De Forrest Lord of the second part, and myself of the third part, and bearing date the 28th of October, 1865, I bequeath out of the capital of the funds held in trust for me under the said deed of trust, the sum of $45,000 to my husband, J. Winthrop Chanler.

Third—Out of my estate, other than what is embraced in and covered by said settlements, I bequeath as follows:

1. To Nancy Richards, who has been my faithful nurse, $5,000.

2. I also bequeath to the Executor of this will $4,000 in trust, to invest the same in public stocks of the United States, and apply the net income to the use of the said Nancy Richards, and on her death I bequeath to my said husband the said sum of $4,000.

3. Subject to the fulfillment of the preceding gifts to or for the said Nancy Richards, I give and bequeath as follows:

To Rev. John W. Moore, Rector of Christ Church, in Lower Red Hook, Dutchess County, N. Y., $500.

To my friend Miss Alice Patterson, daughter of the late Mrs. Helen Patterson, $500.

To the Ladies' Repository, of which Mrs. Thomas Addis Emmet is now the head, $250.

To St. Luke's Hospital, of the City of New-York, $500.

To the Society for Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, $500.

To the New-York Children's Aid Society, $500.

To the Mission School and Chapel of St. Mark's Church, of New-York, $500.

Fourth—I give and bequeath to my husband, J. Winthrop Chanler, all of the bonds and all other evidences of indebtedness of the United States which may be registered in the Treasury Department in my name, not embraced in said settlement or deed of trust.

Fifth—All the rest, residue, and remainder of the real and personal estate I bequeath to my husband, J. Winthrop Chanler, his heirs and assigns, absolutely and forever.

Sixth—I hereby nominate and appoint my said husband, J. Winthrop Chanler, Executor of this my last will and Trustee under the same, and guardian of the persons and estates of my infant children.

The will is dated April 20, 1872, and is witnessed by Edgar S. Van Winkle and Charles H. Brush. The deceased leaves a family of ten children, all under the age of fourteen years, and consisting of six sons and four daughters.

A partial hearing in the matter of the probate of the will of the late William B. Astor was had yesterday, before Chief Clerk Van Schaick. The depositions of two of the witnesses were taken, when, owing to the unavoidable absence of the third, the further hearing was postponed until to-morrow.

MARINE COURT DECISIONS.

EXTENDING THE TIME OF PAYMENT OF A NOTE—QUESTIONS OF COSTS SETTLED—DECISIONS BY CHIEF JUSTICE SHEA.

Chief Justice Shea, in the Special Term of the Marine Court, yesterday, handed down a number of decisions. In the case of Morris Weinberg against Amelia Frank and another, he decides that the taking of an accommodation promissory note as collateral security merely, without being in payment for a pre-existing debt of a third person, is not parting with value. Nor does it, he adds, operate as an extension of the time of payment of the original debt, unless there is an express agreement to that effect.

The case of William F. Smith against William S. Anner, just decided, was brought up on a motion to set aside the complaint, there being a variance between the summons and complaint. The defendant was also arrested in the suit on an allegation of fraud. Chief Justice Shea, in denying a motion for a dismissal of the complaint, says: "The complaint contains averments showing that the debt was fraudulently contracted by the defendant. The summons merely asks judgment for a sum of money specified therein. This variance does not in substance change the remedy, but simply the mode of trial. As to the cause of the arrest, if the action is on contract, then the cause for the arrest can be tried on affidavits in the provisional remedy; but if the complaint sets forth the fraud as a foundation of the action then that issue is to be disposed of by the verdict of the jury. No costs of this motion are allowed to either party, and the plaintiff has leave to amend this nominal variance between summons and complaint as he may be advised within six days from the time of the entering of service upon him of the order on this decision."

The question of the taxation of costs is taken up by the same Judge in the case of John Polhamus against William Bogert, wherein judgment is allowed to be entered on the remittitur as of the present time. Judge Shea says: "Costs cannot be taxed in this court upon a remittitur in a case appealed to the General Term of the Common Pleas until after the case has been determinately remitted, and then the costs will be taxed in the judgment to be entered on the remittitur as by the statute then existing prescribing those costs. If the Court of Common Pleas, subsequent to the 14th of January, 1875, considered a motion for reargument it must have regained or still held the cause for consideration, and so it could not have been finally remitted to this court until subsequently. The judgment, therefore, entered Jan. 14, 1875, was superseded by the return to that court of the cause on appeal for the purposes of that motion."

Another case decided by Chief Justice Shea is that of Blun against Curry. The defendant it appears was served with a summons by the plaintiff, which was, of course, no legal service. A motion was made by Curry to have it declared invalid, which was granted. The defendant then endeavored to enter up judgment against the plaintiff, and to claim full costs. These proceedings were resisted by the plaintiff, and Judge Shea now decides in the latter's favor. He says: "The defendant appeared for the purpose of the motion only. He was in no way a party to this action, and is entitled to no costs or disbursements besides those granted to him by the order of Nov. 3, 1875. All other proceedings besides entry of that order are void and are vacated. No judgment in favor of Curry against the plaintiff can be entered, for that order, on his own application, affirms that he is no party to the action."

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Brady, J.

Nos.		Nos.	
2	Deering vs. Lalor.	267	Mellen vs. Conner, &c.
56	Mer. Nat. Iron Co. vs. Baudman.	268	Freeman, Jr., vs. Elkin.
82	Decker vs. Brown.	270	Mills vs. Hildreth.
128	Miller vs. Cruger.	275	Wilson, &c., vs. Sonneborn, &c.
130	Furniss vs. Furniss.	287	Welsh vs. Schlitz.
131	Matter of Murphy.	288	Grant vs. Baker, &c.
134	Matter of Kingsbridge Road.	297	Heineman, &c., vs. Heard, &c.
140	Matter of Holt.	305	Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Dels. vs. O'Donnell.
155	Matter of Quin.	306	Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Dels. vs. Meier.
174	Matter of the M. E. Pres. Church.	307	Soc. for Ref. of Juv. Dels. vs. Kammitter.
186	Odell vs. Odell.	308	Bowery Sav. Bank vs. Lowenstein.
202	Matter of Frohman.	313	Ellis vs. Andrews.
208	Schufeldt vs. Eckhoff	315	Betts vs. Kurst.
214	Fitzgibbon vs. Rockwell, &c.		
223	Bourgignon versus Gould, &c.		
252	Ranney vs. Fache &c.		

THE VALUE OF A DETECTIVE'S SERVICES.

The case of George H. Dilks against Nelson Chase was brought to the attention of Judge Sedgwick, in the Special Term of the Superior Court yesterday, on a motion made by the defendant to have the plaintiff furnish a bill of particulars. The plaintiff, who is a detective, sues for $500, alleged to be due for services rendered to the defendant in the Jumel case. He claims pay for fifty days' work at the rate of $10 per day, which rate, he says, was agreed upon between them. In opposition to the motion, yesterday, ex-Judge George M. Curtis stated that the complaint itself was sufficiently definite and satisfactory. An affidavit was also submitted by the plaintiff to the effect that Chase had told him his bill should be paid. Judge Sedgwick took the papers, reserving his decision.

COURT NOTES.

James S. and James H. Jackson assigned their property to Almadus Wilkinson yesterday. John D. Hess made an assignment of his property to Henry Welsh.

In the case of James B. McCleery, who assigned his property to Matthew J. Wall, the liabilities are set down at $6,679.56, the nominal assets at $2,740.64, and the actual assets at $1,868.91. A bond in $3,000 was ordered.

On complaint of Mary Ann Smith, of No. 442 West Thirty-ninth street, Elias McKnight was held by Justice Kilbreth yesterday on a charge of committing a burglary on Mrs. Smith's premises and stealing goods valued at $8.

William Russell, an employe of Messrs. J. & C. Johnston, Broadway and Twentieth street, was charged yesterday, at the Washington Place Police Court, with embezzling $95 which he had collected from a customer of the firm. The prisoner, who stated in his defense that he had lost the money, was held in bail for trial.

Suit was begun yesterday in the United States District Court, by the Government, against John T. Lee, formerly Assistant Paymaster in the Navy, to recover $45,000, an amount alleged to have been short when his accounts were closed. His bondsmen, Thomas Stacey and R. S. Mills, are joined as defendants in the suit.

Suit was begun yesterday on the part of the Government, in the United States District Court, against the Market National Bank and G. W. Melvin to recover $100, on account of the fraudulent indorsement of a check given by a Paymaster in the Army to one Charles Ragan, an applicant for bounty money. Melvin prosecuted the claim for Ragan.

The jury in the case of O'Gorman against Kamak came into the Court of Common Pleas yesterday morning and announced their inability to agree. They were then discharged by Judge Larremore. The suit, which has been heretofore noticed in THE TIMES, was brought to set aside a conveyance of property made by the plaintiff when in delirium tremens. The trial lasted fourteen days, and the jury were locked up on Tuesday night.

The movements of a man sauntering along Broadway and pushing abruptly against people gazing at shop windows yesterday attracted the attention of Detectives Haley and Thompson. After watching him for some minutes they saw him take something from the pocket of a gentleman named Felix Effery. They arrested the man and took him before Justice Kilbreth, at the Washington Place Police Court, where he said his name was Henry Nelson, and that he lived at No. 350 Pearl street. He was committed to answer in default of $1,000 bail.

Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday granted a writ of habeas corpus, returnable to-morrow, in the case of George M. Maxwell, alias George W. Matsell, who is now in the Penitentiary. Maxwell was sentenced a short time ago in the Court of Special Sessions to six months' imprisonment and a fine of $100 on each of three charges of petit larceny. He now claims that the court in question had no jurisdiction of the case, and further that he did not commit the offenses charged.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Stutz vs. Green.—Motion granted.

Whalen vs. Burke.—Memorandum.

Broadway vs. Eisner.—Granted.

Hunter vs. Central Railroad Company of New-Jersey.—Motion granted. Memorandum.

Motions Denied.—Bunner vs. New-York Mutual Gas Light Company; In the matter of Hall.

By Judge Lawrence.

Delaney vs. Maloney—Motion denied, without costs.

Bernhard vs. Monohan.—The order heretofore entered will be modified so as to recite the papers and affidavits read on the motion by either party. There is no good reason for any other change.

Matter of the North American Insurance Company.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Hatfield vs. Macy et al.—Memorandum.

Dunphy vs. The Mayor, &c.—Findings allowed.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Sheridan vs. The Mayor, &c.—Case and amendments settled.

By Judge Lawrence.

Poillon vs. Volkening.—Motion for a new trial denied. Memorandum.

COMMON PLEAS—IN EQUITY.

By Judge Larremore.

Davis vs. American Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.—Findings filed.

Ranzay vs. Hamel.—Case settled.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge J. F. Daly.

Johnson vs. Morgan.—Memorandum on settlement of case.

By Judge Loew.

Young vs. Murray.—Motion denied.

Larru vs. Levine.—Order signed.

Richter vs. Sager.—Form of judgment settled.

RENTS IN BOSTON REDUCED.

OVERBUILDING THE PRINCIPAL CAUSE—SUPERIOR STRUCTURES IN THE "BURNED DISTRICT."

The Boston *Herald* believes that overbuilding has caused the reduction of rents in that City. It says: "In the matter of dwellings Boston was largely overbuilt, though perhaps if the tide of prosperity had not ebbed so soon, the surplus houses might find occupants in the course of time. But the most remarkable, as well as the most rational and excusable instances of overbuilding occurred in the reconstruction of our burnt district. The structures erected are acknowledged to be inferior to none in the country, but their scale and grandeur have been so augmented as to increase the capacity of the area over its former condition from fifty to one hundred per cent. The effect of this is beginning to be felt in many other portions of the city, particularly in the vicinity of State, Commercial, and Broad streets. Since their completion a considerable number of the new buildings on the burnt district have remained untenanted principally because the scale of rents demanded for them was greater than prudence and hard times combined would allow business men to pay. Indeed, many of those who had taken buildings on this district found out some time ago that they were paying more than they could afford to, and their landlords were made to understand this in unmistakable terms. The alternative was presented them of taking a less rate of rent or losing their tenants altogether, and they generally acquiesced in a reduced rate as a sort of temporary war measure. It is said that one large concern that paid a yearly rent of $30,000 has of late been allowed to continue at a rate of $15,000 per year. The landlord considered it better to make this compromise than to have his tenants move out—as they would be forced to do rather than pay a rent not warranted by their business—and have his premises long idle on his hands, or perhaps, if a tenant were found, to be compelled to refit them for a new business at a large expense. Within the past year, then, made wise and moderate by the experience of others, the owners of unoccupied estates in the burnt district have been adopting a policy of attracting business settlement of all kinds by the offer of superior accommodations and very much lower rates of rent than were paid by the parties in their old places of business. The effect of this policy is that the burnt district is gradually filling up, and empty stores, offices, and even buildings, in the older business localities are to be encountered on every hand. Banks, insurance offices, and even brokers are turning their backs upon State street, and the glory of this great commercial centre threatens to depart, and seek more congenial shades amid the palaces of trade and life insurance south of Post Office square. The rates of rents rule extremely low. Twelve months ago there were grumbling and apprehension at the rates then ruling, and it was supposed the hardest kind of 'hard pan' had been reached. But the inexorable trade law of supply and demand—which affects alike the starvation wages of the poor man and the lightest returns on investments of the millionaire—has operated to still further depress rates, the supply being greater than the demand, and as a result we find rates of rent now very much lower than they were even a year ago. Some landlords feel very blue over the prospect, and accept with an ill grace the inevitable. Some owners of large business apartments are said to be eagerly leasing at rates that, when their buildings are all occupied, will not yield over two per cent. on the money invested in their erection."

LIBRARIES IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* says: "We now claim to have a population of upward of 240,000, and the three principal libraries—the Mercantile, Mechanics' Institute, and Odd Fellows'—contain about 100,000 volumes of reading matter. The Mercantile Library has 40,000 volumes, and the other two 30,000 each. In addition to these are some smaller ones, each containing 5,000 or 6,000 volumes, and several circulating libraries. From the three libraries named above, during the past year, about 240,000 volumes were drawn—or one volume for every one of our population, including men, women, and children. The Mercantile and Odd Fellows' Libraries each give the precise number of books taken out during the year—the former 84,763, the latter 78,700. Each of these libraries has a large reading-room well filled with all the daily and weekly papers and magazines, and well patronized by the members of each. The membership of the three libraries amounts to 7,364, divided as follows: Odd Fellows', 3,647; Mercantile, 2,041; Mechanics' Institute, 1,476. The aggregate income of the three libraries the past year was nearly $61,000; the expenditures $60,400, leaving a small balance in favor of the management. The Mercantile Library charges an initiation fee of $5, and quarterly dues of $3 each; the Mechanics' Institute charges $1 50 quarterly per member."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—DEC. 29.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

$15,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	68	600 North-west'n..s3.	39
[illegible] C. Pac. G. bds.	107½	100 N. W. Pf.....s10.	56
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Lake Shore.....c.	[illegible]
700 Erie Railway	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1700 West'n Union	[illegible]	[illegible] St. Paul	[illegible]
100 C., C. & I. C....s3.	[illegible]	[illegible] St. Paul Pf....b3.	[illegible]
1500 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible] Ohio & Miss.	17
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Mich. Central	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Pac. R. of Mo.	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$50,000 U. S. 6s, R., '81.....b. c.119¼	$50,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.....122¾
5,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.....b. c.119	10,000 U. S. 6s, Currency.....b. c.122⅝
5,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.....b. c.122¼	1,000 U. S. 6s, C., '81.....b. c.118¾

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$1,000 Mo 6's, L. B.	102¾	100 Erie Ry.....b. c. b3.	15⅝
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 Harlem.....b. c.	130¾
[illegible]	[illegible]	25 Union Pacific.b. c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Chic. & N. W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] C. & N. W. Pref.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] C. R. of N. J.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] C. M. & St. P.	[illegible]
100 Mich. Central	[illegible]	[illegible] C. M. & St. P. Pref.	[illegible]
200 Wes. Un. T.	[illegible]	20 Del., L. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 F., Ft. W. & C.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	50 Kan. Pac.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Chi. & A.	[illegible]
1500 P. M. S. S. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible] P. R. of Mo.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible] Ohio & Miss.	[illegible]
200 Illinois Cen.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5 N. Y., N. H. & H.	145		

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$5,000 U. P. 1st.	106	900 Lake Shore	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
200 Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pacific Mail	[illegible]	10 Rock Island	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	14 Chi. Bur. & Quincy	[illegible]
100 Erie Railway	[illegible]	700 Pacific R. of Mo.	[illegible]
200 Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	20 Illinois Central	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	100 North-western	[illegible]

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 Coup., '67.....122⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old	41½	100 Mich. Central	59
10,000 C. Pac. G. bds.	107⅞	400 do.....b. c.	58⅞
15,000 Un. Pac. 1st	106	16 Cen. of N. J.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3,000 T. & W. 1st. St. L. Div.	[illegible]	200 C., M. & St. P. b. c.	[illegible]
4,000 L. & W. B. Con.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
100 Pac. Mail	[illegible]	100 D., L. & W.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 Pac. R. of Mo. b. c.	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	200 W. U. Tel. b. c.	[illegible]
400 Erie Railway. b. c.	15⅜		

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$5,000 D. of C. 3-65s.	68⅝	100 Pacific Mail...b3.	39½
5,000 C. So. 1st. c. cp.	91¼	300 do.	39⅜
80,000 C. Pac. G. B. b3.	108	1100 Lake Shore	59⅞
20,000 do.	108	1400 do.....s3.	59¾
5,000 do.	108¼	1400 do.....b. c.	59⅝
5,000 C. P., San Jo. B.	91¼	500 do.	59½
25,000 Un. Pac. 1st.	106¼	100 do.	59⅝
1,000 Un. Pac. S. F.	94	100 do.....s3.	59½
100 Erie Railway.b3.	15⅜	400 Rock Island	104⅝
100 do.	15⅜	200 do.	104⅝
100 Western Union	73½	100 do.	104⅞
300 do.....s3.	73⅜	100 St. Paul	35⅜
600 do.	73⅜	100 St. Paul, Pref.	66⅞
400 Mich. Central	58⅝	100 Pac. R. of Mo..s3.	11⅝
400 do.	58½	300 do.	11⅝
10 N. J. Central	106⅛		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29—P. M.

There was a considerable falling off in the volume of business at the Stock Exchange to-day, and the tone of speculation underwent a marked change, the course of prices having been downward during the greater portion of the day. The transactions aggregated 78,000 shares, of which 31,000 were in Lake Shore, 20,000 in Pacific Mail, and 8,700 in Western Union. The first-named opened at 60, and closed at 59½, the two extremes of the day. Pacific Mail opened at 39⅝, and fell off to 39⅜, with the final sales at the latter figure. Western Union advanced to 73¾, declined to 73¼, and closed at 73⅜@73½. Michigan Central receded to 58½, Union Pacific to 74¼, and Missouri Pacific to 11⅝, closing without important recovery. The North-western and St. Paul shares were comparatively firm, the former ranging between 39 and 39⅛ for the common and 56 and 56⅛ for the preferred, and the latter between 35⅛ and 35⅞ for the common and 66⅞ and 67½ for the preferred. Erie and Ohio and Mississippi were steady. Rock Island was strong and advanced from 104¼ to 105, closing at 104⅝. The remainder of the list was quiet.

The Directors of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company met to-day and declared a quarterly dividend of *Two and a half ₩ cent.*, payable Jan. 25. The transfer books will close Dec. 31.

The money market was easy at 6@7 ₩ cent., with exceptional transactions at 5 ₩ cent., until near the close, when the rate advanced to 1-32 ₩ cent. per diem, the closing business being at 7@7 ₩ cent., gold. Discounts were quiet at rates previously quoted. The amount of national bank notes received at Washington for redemption to-day was $570,000.

The foreign advices were noticeable chiefly for the reported heavy withdrawal of bullion (£295,000) from the Bank of England, probably for Paris account. This had an unfavorable effect on consols, which declined at London to 93⅞@93 15-16 for money and to 93⅞@94 for the account. There was no important change in United States Bonds, but the market for these securities continues firm. To-morrow is the fortnightly settling day at the Stock Exchange. The unusually large withdrawals from the bank during the week, and the fact that money in the open market is in better demand, leads to a belief here that the Directors will advance the minimum discount rate at their meeting to-morrow. Money is reported more active in Frankfort and up to the bank rate. The sterling exchange market was quiet, and at the close demand bills were offered more freely, the rates being $4 88@$4 88½. Sixty days' sterling was quoted nominally at $4 85½, and for actual business at $4 85. It is probable that an increased demand for sterling will be noted upon the arrival of steamers now on their way from Europe, having on board a large quantity of the January coupons. The recent decline in gold has operated against shipments of cotton, and the supply of that class of bills offering at present is small. The liberal disbursements by the Treasury on account of January interest, amounting to nearly five millions of dollars in three days, have not had any marked influence on the gold speculation to-day, the price opening at 113, advancing to 113¼, and receding at the close to 113. The rates paid to have gold carried ranged from 4 to 7 ₩ cent., the highest rate being current at the close.

The early advance in gold and the increased demand from investors imparted strength to the Government bond market, and a higher range of prices prevailed; 1867s and 1868s, coupon, sold at 122¼, and Currency 6s at 122¼@122⅜. In railroad bonds the transactions amounted to about three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, of which nearly two-thirds were in the Pacific issues. Central and Union Firsts were especially prominent, and advanced to the highest figures ever reached, under an active demand, which continued to the close. The first named rose to 108¼, and the latter to 106¼. Central Pacific, San Joaquin Branch, fell off from 91¾ to 91¼, closing at 91¼. Union Pacific Sinking Funds declined to 94, and Western Pacific sold at 100. New-York Central Firsts, coupon, sold at 125. Chicago and North-western was firm at 99@99¼ for consolidated currency 7s, and 85@85¼ for do. gold. In State bonds Missouris were firm. Tennessees sold at 39½ for new, and at 41½ for old. District of Columbia 3.65s were more active, and advanced to 68⅝.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

Gold receipts	$1,658,546 84
Gold payments	[illegible]
Gold balance	[illegible]
Currency receipts	[illegible]
Currency payments	[illegible]
Currency balance	[illegible]
Customs	[illegible]
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington	631,600 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—DEC. 29.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
American Gold	113	113
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
Bills on London	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. and Western	[illegible]	[illegible]
New-Jersey Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. and Indiana Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Shares.
New-York Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lake Shore	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
North-western Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rock Island	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & St. Paul	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Milwaukee & St. Paul Pref.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Delaware, Lack. & Western	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Michigan Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Illinois Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
C., C. & I. C.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ohio & Mississippi	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Missouri Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Western Union	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific Mail	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total sales			[illegible]

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered*	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1865, new, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, registered	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	[illegible]	[illegible]

*Called.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $1,330,000 for interest, and $71,000 for called bonds. The following table shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank to-day.

Gold cleared	$37,303,000
Gold balances	[illegible]
Currency balances	[illegible]

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	[illegible]
Currency balances	[illegible]
Gold exchanges	[illegible]
Gold balances	[illegible]

The following were the bids for the various State Securities:

Arkansas 6s, Fund.	38	Han. & St. Jo. due '87	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for Railway mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 1st	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

And the following for City bank shares:

America	[illegible]	Gold Exchange	[illegible]
Butch'rs & Drovers'	[illegible]	Manhattan	[illegible]
City	[illegible]	Mechanics'	[illegible]
Commerce	[illegible]	Merchants'	[illegible]
Corn Exchange	[illegible]	Metropolitan	[illegible]
First National	[illegible]	New-York	[illegible]
Fourth National	[illegible]	North America	[illegible]
German American	[illegible]	Phenix	[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—DEC. 29.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Dickley & Co.

City 6s, old	[illegible]
City 6s, new	[illegible]
Camden and Amboy Railroad	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Railroad	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley Railroad	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	[illegible]
Northern Central Railroad	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan	[illegible]

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

On a light run of horned Cattle on this forenoon trade was small and slow; the markets closed weak, with several herds unsold. At Sixtieth Street Yards sales were effected from 8c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt., scant, to 9½ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 7¼c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weights 5½ to 7½ cwt. From 54 to 58 lb. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows not quoted. Smooth quality Veals not on sale. Grass Calves sold at $10 ₩ head. Yearling Bulls at $22 ₩ head. Sheep moderately easy of sale at 4c.@5⅞c. ₩ lb. Lambs at 7¾c. ₩ lb. Live Hogs sold at 7¼c. ₩ lb. City Dressed slow at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 109 poor Illinois Steers at 9c.@9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 6½ cwt., scant; 34 coarse Illinois Steers at 10c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 48 fair Illinois Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt., strong; 96 fair Illinois Steers at 11c.@11½c. ₩ lb., weight 7¼ cwt., scant; 30 good Illinois Steers at 11⅝c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 30 choice Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7¾ cwt.; 18 rough Illinois Oxen at 9c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 18 rough Illinois Oxen at 9½c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 16 Oxen at 8c. ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. Held on sale for T. C. Eastman 21 Illinois Steers. T. Wheeler held on sale for T. C. Eastman 16 choice Illinois Steers. Burchard & Merritt sold for W. H. Monroe 45 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₩ lb., weight 7½ cwt. D. Waixel held on sale for Morris & Waixels 121 Texas Steers. S. Knowlton sold 9 State Oxen, weight 3,680 lb., at 9½c. ₩ lb., to dress 54 lb., net; 2 State Oxen, weight 3,300 lb., at 10¼c. ₩ lb., to dress 55 lb., net; 30 cull State Sheep at $3 ₩ head. Hume & Elliott sold 254 Iowa Sheep, weight 23,900 lb., at 5c. ₩ lb.; 165 Illinois Sheep, weight 16,830 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb.; 47 Canada Lambs, weight 3,750 lb., at 7¾c. ₩ lb.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 150 Ohio Sheep, weight 14,000 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb. S. McGrew sold 10 Yearling Bulls at $22 ₩ head; 28 grass Calves at $10 ₩ head, with 50c. on the lot.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—T. H. Reid sold 197 Ohio Hogs, weight 44,990 lb., at 7¼c. ₩ lb.

At Harsimus Cove—S. W. Sherman sold for S. W. Allerton 37 poor Illinois Steers at 9¼c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt., scant; 30 Texan Steers at 7¾c. ₩ lb., weight 5½ cwt. S. & H. Westheimer sold for selves 76 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₩ lb., with a few at 11c. ₩ lb., weight 6 cwt. F. Samuels sold for Morris & Waixels 15 common Illinois Steers at 10c., scant, ₩ lb., weight 7 cwt. M. Lauterbach sold for Klepfer & Co. 17 Illinois Bulls, live weight 1,300 lb., at 3c. ₩ lb. Judd & Buckingham sold 268 Michigan Sheep, weight 18,520 lb., at 4¾c. ₩ lb.; 150 Michigan Sheep, weight 17,010 lb., at 5⅝c. ₩ lb.; 415 Ohio Sheep, weight 34,830 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.; 213 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,520 lb., at 5¾c. ₩ lb. Kane & Pideock sold 100 Ohio Sheep, weight 7,080 lb., at 4c. ₩ lb. C. F. Hauver sold 185 Kentucky Sheep, weight 16,920 lb., at 5¼c. ₩ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for yesterday and to-day: 613 head of horned Cattle, 9 Cows, 211 Veals and Calves, 904 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for yesterday and to-day: 557 Sheep and Lambs, 10 yearling Bulls, 28 Calves.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,309 Hogs, 479 Sheep.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Harsimus Cove: 667 head of horned Cattle, 3,265 Sheep and Lambs, 1,562 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Dec. 27, 1875: 22 Beeves, 1,201 Sheep and Lambs, 2 Cows, 175 Veals and Calves, 8,817 Hogs, 45 Horses.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, 306 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 2,805 head, or 165 cars, 81 of which were through consignments, and the balance on sale here, against 351 cars for the same time last week, a difference in the run for the week thus far of 186 cars less, and 220 cars for the same week last year; no market to-day; there have been no transactions since last report; all the Cattle fit for shipment have been sent East for sale; 10 cars of trashy stuff unsold; dealers have returned home. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,000 head, against 16,400 head for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 13,400 head less, and 6,400 head for the same week of last year; no market to-day; no buyers present; no sales made; 10 cars unsold. Hogs—Receipts 1,500 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,700 head, against 18,700 head for the same time last week, a difference in the receipts for the week thus far of 1,200 head less, and 7,800 head for the same week last year; market slow; sales only 9 cars; 3 cars unsold; Yorkers, $7@$7 20; heavy Hogs, $6 75@$7 20 for common coarse lots to best offerings. Dressed Hogs dull; unchanged.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cattle have been dull during the past week and prices are ¼c.@½c. lower; very best, 5½c.@6¼c.; first quality, 4¾c.@5½c.; medium or good fair quality, 3¾c.@4¾c.; ordinary thin Steers, Oxen, and Cows, 3c.@3¾c.; most sales at 3½c.@4¾c.; receipts, 788 head; sales, 717 head. Hogs have been dull at unchanged rates, but tending downward; range 9c.@10c.; receipts, 5,023 head. Sheep have been dull and heavy, but prices are unchanged; range, 4¼c.@5½c.; receipts, 610 head.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,200 head; market fairly active; prices firm and unchanged; shipments, 700 head. Hogs—Receipts, 9,000 head; market dull and prices 10c.@15c. lower for packing grades and 5c.@10c. lower for Bacon grades; sales, Culls, $5 75@$6 25; packers, $6 40@$6 70; Eastern grades, $6 90@$7 15; shipments, 900 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,800 head; market more active and prices higher; sales at $3 50@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—Petroleum nominally unchanged. Bark held at $32 for No. 1 Quercitron. Clover-seed less active, but steady, at 12c.@12¼c. Timothy nominal. Flax-seed quiet at $1 60@$1 65. Flour quiet, with no demand except for the better qualities; sales of 600 bbls., including Superfine, at $4@$4 50; Extras at $4 75@$5; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota Family at $5 75@$6 50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio do. at $5 75@$6 50; high grades, $7@$8 50. Rye Flour quoted at $5 12½. Wheat quiet but steady; Pennsylvania Red, $1 33; Western do., $1 10@$1 15; Amber, $1 40, and White, $1 45. Rye, 91c. Corn slow; new Yellow, 58c.@62c.; do. White, 58c.@60c.; old Mixed, 66c.@67c. Oats steady; White, 45c.@50c.; Mixed, 43c.@45c. Whisky, $1 15 for Western, in iron-bound bbls. Butter quiet, with liberal receipts; New-York and Bradford County Extras, 33c.@34c.; do. do. Firsts, 28c.@31c.; Western Extras, 23c.@29c.; do. Firsts, 26c.@27c.; Rolls, Western Extras, 27c.@29c.; do. Firsts, 25c.@26c. Cheese—All good stock firm; New-York fancy, 13⅜c.; do. prime, 12⅞c.@13⅛c.; Western fine, 12¼c.@13c. Eggs steady and unchanged.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Sugar steady; common, 5½c.@6c.; low fair to fully fair, 6¼c.@7c.; prime, 7¼c.@7½c.; strictly prime, 7⅝c.; choice, 7¾c. Molasses in fair demand; prime, 43c.@45c.; strictly prime to choice, 48c.@52c. Flour dull; superfine, $4; Double Extra, $4 25; Treble, $4 50@$5 75; Choice, $6@$6 50. Corn-meal dull at $3 65. Corn quiet at 53c.@56c. Oats steady at 47c.@50c. Bran dull at 90c. Hay dull; prime, $22; choice, $24@$25. Pork steady at $21 50. Bulk Meats dull on account of the unfavorable weather; Shoulders, 8c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10¾c.; Clear Sides, 10⅞c. Bacon—Shoulders, none here; Sides, 12⅝c.@13c. Hams, Sugar-cured, dull; choice, 15c. Lard quiet; Tierce, 12⅞c. for packers, and 13c. for refined; Keg, 13¾c. Coffee steady; ordinary to prime, 17⅞c.@20⅞c. Whisky scarce and in demand; Rectified, $1 15. Exchange—New-York Sight, ¼ discount; Sterling, $5 42@$5 43 for commercial; $5 45@$5 46½ for bank; Gold, 113.

CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active, firm, and higher; in good demand; closing very strong. No. 2 Spring, 95⅞c., spot; 96c., January; 97⅜c., February; $1 05⅜, May; No. 3 do., 77c.; Rejected, 63c.@66c. Corn—Demand active; prices advanced; No. 2, 43⅞c., spot; 43⅞c., bid, December; 43⅛c., January; 42⅞c., February; Rejected, 35c.@40c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye dull. Barley fairly active and a shade higher, at 83⅜c., spot; 82c., January. Dressed Hogs steady, with a fair demand; odd lots, $7 50@$7 75; Shipping, $7 80@$7 90. Pork irregular and fairly active at $18 95, spot; $19, January; $19 27½@$19 30, February. Lard firmer at $12 15@$12 17½, spot; $12 20, January; $12 37½, February. Bulk Meats steady; unchanged. Whisky steady, with a fair demand at $1 09. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 55,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 13,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 11,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 8,000 bushels Barley.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 29.—Cotton steady and firm; Low Middling, 12⅝c.@12⅞c. Flour dull but steady and unchanged. Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Western Red, $1 32@$1 33; Pennsylvania Red, $1 37@$1 39; Maryland Red, $1 15@$1 45; do. Amber, $1 47@$1 55; do. White, $1 15@$1 45. Corn quiet but firm; Southern White, new, 50c.@58c.; Yellow, new, 54c.@61c.; Western Mixed, new, 63c., spot; 62c. January. Oats quiet and steady; Southern, 40c.@50c.; Western, White, 44c.@45c.; Western Mixed, 40c.@43c. Rye dull and nominal. Hay quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and steady. Pork, new, $21 50. Bulk-meats—Loose, nominal; packed moderately active; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 11¼c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, 10c.@10¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12⅝c.@13c. Hams, 15½c.@16c. Lard dull but steady and unchanged. Butter quiet, steady, and unchanged. Petroleum steady; Crude, 7¼c.; Refined, 13c. Coffee dull and unchanged. Whisky offered at $1 14 without buyers.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm; No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, $1 04½; hard do., $1 10½; No. 2 do., 97⅛c.; seller January, 97⅛c.; February, 98¼c.; No. 3 do., 78c. Corn in good demand and higher; No. 2, 47c.@48c. Oats—Demand fair and market firm; No. 2, 31c. Barley unsettled and lower; No. 2 Spring, cash, 97½c.; No. 3 do., nominally, 53c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions nominally a shade firmer. Mess Pork, $18 90@$19, cash. Lard prime Kettle, 12¾c.; do. Steam, 12½c. Sweet Pickled Hams dull at 10¼c.@11c. Dry-salted Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c., loose; Middles, 9¾c.@10⅛c., packed. Dressed Hogs nominally firm at $7 75. Receipts—Flour, 4,000 bbls.; Wheat, 89,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 14,000 bbls.; Wheat, 350 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 29.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and drooping; No. 2 Red Fall, $1 39 bid, cash; No. 3 do., $1 35. Corn dull and lower; No. 2 Mixed, 37⅞c.@38c. Oats steady and unchanged. Rye steady and firm at 68c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull; $19 50 asked; $19 25 bid; sales at $19 60, March, up country. Lard nominally lower; sales at 12c. Bulk Meats and Green Meats dull and unchanged; only a small jobbing trade. Bacon dull; Shoulders, 9¼c.; Clear Rib and Clear Rib Sides, 11¾c. and 11⅞c. Whisky dull and lower at $1 10. Live Hogs dull, weak, and lower; good to choice, $6 80@$6 90; extra, $7@$7 10. Cattle dull; only a local demand for butchers' stock at prices ranging from $2@$3 50. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 7,000 bushels Wheat, 72,000 bushels Corn, 3,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Barley, 2,100 head Hogs, 360 head Cattle.

TOLEDO, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand; No. 1 White Michigan, $1 25½; Amber Michigan, $1 18⅛; seller January, $1 18⅝; February, $1 21¼; March, $1 23¾; No. 2 Amber Michigan, $1; No. 2 Red Winter, spot and January, $1 21; No. 3 Red, $1 03½; Rejected Red, 90c. Corn—Demand fair and market firm; high Mixed, new, 45c.; seller December, 45c.; Low Mixed, 44½c.; No. 1 White, 50c.; no grade, new, 42c. Oats dull but steady. Clover-seed steady, with a moderate demand, at $7 30. Dressed Hogs steady, with a moderate demand, at $7 85@$7 95. Receipts—Wheat, 9,000 bushels; Oats, 1,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 125 bbls.; Wheat, 3,000 bushels; Oats, 7,000 bushels; Corn, 10,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady, with a moderate demand at $1@$1 10. Corn steady, with a moderate demand; New, 43c.@47c. Oats quiet at 37c.@41c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet. Pork, $21 25@$21 50. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 7⅝c.; Clear Rib Sides, 10⅜c.; Clear Sides, 10½c.@10⅝c. Bacon dull and lower; Clear Rib sides, 12¼c. Lard dull; Tierce, 12½c.@14½c.; Keg, 14½c. Whisky, $1 08. Bagging quiet and unchanged.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Flour dull; sales at $4 25@$4 50 for Western Super; $4 75@$5 50 for common Extras; $5 50@$6 25 for Wisconsin Extras; $6 50@$8 75 for Minnesota Extras; $6@$7 25 for Winter Wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan; $6 25@$8 50 for Illinois, and $7@$9 for St. Louis; Southern dull at $4 75@$9 for common Extras and choice Family; Fancy Minnesota, $7 75@$9 25. Corn in moderate demand at 66c.@69c. for new Mixed and Yellow; old Corn very scarce and prices nominal. Oats, 45c.@50c. for No. 2 Mixed and No. 2 White; 41c.@44c. for Rejected, and 53c.@55c. for No. 1 White. Rye, 95c.@$1. Shorts, $19@$19 50. Fine Feed, $20@$21. Middlings, $22@$23. Receipts—Flour, 6,639 bbls.; Corn, 40,400 bushels; Wheat, 2,000 bushels; Oats, 3,500 bushels; Shorts, 1,200 bushels.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—Flour dull but unchanged. Wheat dull; lower to sell; Red, $1 25@$1 30. Corn easier at 45c.@47c. Oats dull at 35c.@43c. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye dull but unchanged. Pork inactive; nominally $20, cash; sales at $21 12½, buyer April. Lard dull; Steam, $12 25@$12 31¼; Kettle, $13@$13 25. Bulk Meats dull; nominal; sales of Shoulders at 8c., buyer March; Clear Rib Sides, 11⅛c., buyer April. Bacon—Only jobbing and order trade. Green Meats inactive; Shoulders, 6⅜c.; Sides, 9⅜c.; Hams, 10⅛c.@10⅜c. Whisky quiet at $1 08. Butter steady, unchanged. Hogs quiet but firm; sales of light, $6 40@$6 80; fair to good Packing, $6 90@$7 20; choice heavy, $7 25@$7 30; receipts, 4,540 head; shipments, none.

BUFFALO, Dec. 29.—Receipts—Flour, 3,800 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 23,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 26,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 6,800 bbls.; Wheat, 23,000 bushels; Corn, 21,000 bushels; Oats, 11,000 bushels; Barley, 23,000 bushels. Flour firm and unchanged; sales small. Wheat in better milling demand, but sales kept quite private; quotations nominal. Corn dull; sales, 4 cars new, on track, at 58c., and 2 cars of inferior at 52c. Oats neglected. Rye inactive. Barley quiet; sales, 1,500 bushels two-rowed State at 80c., on track, and 500 bushels do. at 76c. Pork dull at $20 75 for Heavy Mess. Lard dull at 12c. Highwines nominally $1 13.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—Wool—Market continues very quiet but holders are not forcing sales; prices have undergone no material changes. Sales of X and XX Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces at 45½c.@48c.; No. 1 and XXX at 47c.@52½c. In Michigan Fleeces sales have been chiefly at 42c.@45c., according to quality; Combing and Delaine Fleeces are scarce and firm at 48c.@62c., with some desirable lots held at 65c. There has been a fair demand for California Wool, with sales of Spring at 21c.@36c., and Fall at 15c.@28c. Pulled Wools remain quiet at 35c.@55c., including Super and X.

OSWEGO, Dec. 29.—Flour steady; sales, 1,100 bbls., at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring; $7 75 for Amber Winter; $8 for White Winter, and $8 25 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee Club, $1 38; Extra White Michigan, $1 55. Corn dull at 70c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Corn-meal—$30 for bolted, and $29 for unbolted. Mill-feed—Shorts, $17@$18 50. Shipstuffs, $19@$21; Middlings, $25@$27.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Dec. 29.—Spirits of Turpentine firm at 34½c. Rosin firm at $1 45 for Strained. Tar steady at $1 50.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 29.—Printing Cloths dull at last quotations.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet and weak; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12⅛c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 4,051 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 6,493 bales; to the Continent, 1,259 bales; coastwise, 3,922 bales; sales, 935 bales; stock, 80,054 bales.

MOBILE, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅛c.; Low Middling, 11⅝c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅛c.@10⅜c.; net receipts, 1,443 bales; exports to Great Britain, 4,619 bales; to the Continent, 1,611 bales; coastwise, 1,311 bales; sales, 3,500 bales; stock, 70,122 bales.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 29.—Cotton unchanged; Middling, 12⅞c.@13c.; Low Middling, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅜c.; net receipts, 3,131 bales; exports coastwise, 516 bales; sales, 1,000 bales; stock, 76,737 bales.

SAVANNAH, Dec. 29.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 12c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅛c.; net receipts, 894 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,426 bales; to France, 1,610 bales; coastwise, 647 bales; sales, 1,587 bales; stock, 104,772 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Dec. 29.—Cotton weak; Middling, 12⅜c.; Low Middling, 11⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 10⅞c.; net receipts, 5,892 bales; gross, 7,032 bales; exports, to France, 1,770 bales; coastwise, 2,114 bales; sales, 4,500 bales; stock, 261,765 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 1-16 for the account. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 2½ ₩ cent. United States Bonds, New Fives, 105. Erie Railway Shares, 14¼; do. preferred, 29.

2:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for money, and 94 for the account.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £295,000. Consols, 94 1-16 for both money and the account.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93 15-16 for both money and the account.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 29—4:30 P. M.—United States Bonds, New Fives, 99½.

PARIS, Dec. 29.—Exchange on London, 25f. 10½c. for short sight. Rentes, 65f. 80c.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 6 15-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7 3-16d.; sales 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Receipts, 60,000 bales, of which 58,000 bales were American. Cotton to arrive weaker. Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped November, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.

1:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.; do. do., shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 13-16d.

2:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 5,100 bales were American. Sales of Middling Orleans, Low Middling clause, shipped January and February, (per sail,) at 6 15-16d. Provisions—Bacon, 50s. ₩ cwt. for long Clear Middles. Pork—84s. ₩ bbl. for Mess.

LONDON, Dec. 29—5:30 P. M.—Sugar—23s. ₩ cwt. for No. 12 Dutch Standard, on the spot, and 23s. 6d. for do., afloat. Spirits of Petroleum, 11d. ₩ gallon.

HAVANA, Dec. 29.—Spanish Gold, 214@214½. Exchange firm; on the United States, 60 days, currency, 97@98 premium; Short Sight, 100@101 premium; 60 days, gold, 121@122 premium; Short Sight, 123@124 premium; on London, 148@150 premium; on Paris, 120@122 premium.

THE LIQUOR-DEALER RESPONSIBLE.

The Providence *Journal* says: Philip Gallagher, an Irishman living near Smith's Quarries, in Westerly, inflicted injuries upon his infant child, about a year old, Saturday night, from which it died in about half an hour. Gallagher returned home drunk, late Saturday evening, and becoming enraged at his wife for some trivial matter, attempted to kick her, but missing her, his foot struck her child, which she was holding in her arms, with the result as stated. Gallagher was arrested early Sunday morning and lodged in the lockup to await his examination. An inquest was held by the Coroner, and the following verdict was rendered:

An inquisition taken at Westerly, in the County of Washington, on the 27th day of December, A. D. 1875, before Samuel H. Cross, Coroner of the town of Westerly, in said County of Washington, upon view of the body of James W. Gallagher, there lying dead, by the oaths of six good and lawful men, who being sworn and charged to inquire for the said State, when, how, and by what means the said James W. Gallagher came to his death, upon their oaths do say: That said James W. Gallagher was accidentally killed at said Westerly, on the evening of Dec. 25, A. D. 1875, at about 8 o'clock, by being struck upon the head with a boot in the hands of Phillip Gallagher, the father of the said James W. Gallagher, the said Phillip Gallagher being intoxicated, and the blow by which the said James W. Gallagher was killed, was aimed by the said Philip Gallagher at Julia A. Gallagher, the wife of said Philip Gallagher, and the mother of said James W. Gallagher, who was holding the said James W. Gallagher in her arms at the time. And so the jurors aforesaid upon their oaths aforesaid do say that the said James W. Gallagher by misfortune and contrary to the will of the said Philip Gallagher in manner and form aforesaid, the said Philip Gallagher did kill and slay. And we, the jurors, on our oaths aforesaid do hereby declare that the person or persons of whom the liquor was purchased, upon which the said Philip Gallagher became intoxicated, are guilty of the murder of said James W. Gallagher.

In witness whereof the said jurors have herewith set their hands the day and year aforesaid.

William H. Chapman, foreman; Nathan W. Brown, B. Frank Bliven, J. Clark Barber, Leander York, George D. Cross.

BOSTON TAX-PAYERS.

The Boston *Herald* prints a list of the largest tax-payers in that city, and says: "There are quite a number of millionaires, including many whose names do not appear as such in the Assessors' books, from the fact that the Assessors' figures seldom show the actual value of real and personal property. Among the heaviest of the tax-payers may be mentioned the Trustees of the Sears' estate, who will turn into the City Treasury this year $68,589 14, the total valuation of the estate being $4,026,400. The Fifty Associates, whose real estate is situated at all sections and corners of the city, will pay $32,104 58, on property estimated to be worth $2,343,400. John L. Gardner pays a tax on upward of $1,000,000, as also do William T. Andrews and the heirs of Catharine Codman, while William S. Dexter and others, Trustees, hold property worth $2,141,400. H. Hollis Hunnewell is taxed on $1,716,700, and Jordan, Marsh & Co. on $1,600,700, while members of the firm pay heavy taxes individually. Robert M. Mason has aggregated property to the value of nearly two millions and a half; John A. Lowell's property is valued at $1,405,400; William Minot, Jr.'s, at $1,183,600, and James Parker's at $1,055,500. The heirs of Isaac Rich are credited with property worth $1,032,000; Frederick R. Sears has $1,282,400 worth of this world's goods; Edward A. White, Trustee of the Simmons estate, is taxed on $2,536,300; Henry B. Williams on $1,032,500; Moses Williams, on $2,591,400; Arioch Wentworth, on $1,022,400; William W. Tucker on $1,181,900, and many others are figured up as owners of property valued at upward of $900,000. Harvey D. Parker, the hotel proprietor, is a millionair, the figures showing his property to be assessed for $956,000; and the publisher of the *Waverly Magazine*, Moses A. Dow, is assessed for $637,000."

A QUEER EXCURSION.

The Boston *Gazette* says: "A party of five collegians and five Boston young ladies planned a novel and delightful trip for the Christmas holidays. They proceeded from Boston to Bath, Me., which place they will make the base of their operations, skating thence up the Kennebec River, if possible as far as Augusta, whence they will return by rail to Boston. The gentlemen will be equipped with a knapsack, to be filled with hard-tack, materials for making a fire, a small hatchet, and fishing lines. If they become tired of skating, the company will make a call on the farmers living on the banks of the river, where doubtless the party will be well received by the old people, who will be no less surprised than delighted to discover that 'Bostin folks' do occasionally take exercise and pleasure in 'roughin' it.' The expedition will be a most healthful one, doubtless, the party proposing to be absent for at least two weeks, and most of the time in the open air. They will pay a visit to Bowdoin College."

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 30, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—JULIUS CÆSAR—Mr. Lawrence Barrett, Mr. F. C. Bangs, Mr. E. L. Davenport.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—PIQUE—Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—ROSE MICHEL—Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., John Parselle, Miss Rose Eytinge.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN—CURIOSITIES on Exhibition.

PARK THEATRE.—CRUCIBLE—Mr. A. O. Hall, Mr. C. T. Parsloe, Mr. J. W. Brutone, Miss Constance Leigh. Matinée.

COLOSSEUM.—GRAND SPECTACLE DIORAMA of the Prussian Siege of Paris. Afternoon and evening.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—HENRY V.—Mr. George Rignold, Mr. C. B. Bishop, Miss M. Brabrook.

EAGLE THEATRE.—HARLEQUIN: DEMON STATUE, (Pantomime and Transformation).

LYCEUM THEATRE.—PAR DROIT DE CONQUÊTE, (French Drama)—Mme. Lormiani.

CHICKERING HALL.—At 2 P. M.—PIANO CONCERT—Dr. Hans Von Bülow, Mr. Richard Hoffman and pupils.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—NIMBLE NIP—(Christmas Pantomime.)

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS AND STATUARY.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &C. Day only.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES *is at No. 1,257 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets. It is open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of* THE TIMES *for sale. Dealers supplied at 4 A. M.* ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

THE TIMES BY THE FAST MAIL TRAINS.

The Fast Mail trains to the West now enable subscribers to obtain THE TIMES *within a radius of 500 miles from New-York City on the day of its publication, and as far West as Chicago within twenty-four hours. By this arrangement* THE SUNDAY TIMES *has largely increased the area of its circulation, and can be purchased before noon in towns as remote from New-York as Syracuse and Harrisburg. The demand for this journal is already very large, and in order to insure attention notice should be given at once of any increase in the orders from newsdealers.*

New-York Weekly Times.

1876.

With the New Year, several important changes will be made in the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES. The staff engaged on it will be greatly increased, and new features of interest will be introduced into it. THE WEEKLY TIMES circulates very largely in the rural districts among that class of readers which the daily journals do not often reach, and which depends on a weekly paper for information of all that happens outside local boundaries. It will be the aim of the conductors of THE WEEKLY TIMES to supply this information in the fullest degree. The news of the week will appear in its columns in a brief and concise form, entirely rewritten; nothing will be omitted [illegible] importance [illegible] part of the paper [illegible] record of the more [illegible] The same plan will be adopted with foreign and domestic news. [illegible] Congress and of the State Legislature will be condensed, and [illegible] progress of legislation from week to week [illegible] Woman's [illegible] Besides this, the paper will contain book reviews by the ablest writers, and choice [illegible] original stories by the best American and European writers.

The Agricultural Department will form a very prominent feature of the paper, and no pains or expense will be spared to make it superior to anything of the kind now published. It will contain original articles from practical farmers, a complete weekly review of the condition of the crops at home and abroad, full weekly market reports, full reports of the proceedings of the American Institute Farmers' Club, [illegible] produce, live stock, dry goods, and general markets. Everything which can be of any interest for farmers anywhere will be found in the columns of THE WEEKLY TIMES, which will thus become as distinctly a farmer's paper as any purely agricultural journal published.

The editorial columns will contain selected editorials from THE DAILY TIMES. As a political journal, the standing of this paper is well known. Throughout a quarter of a century it has remained true to the objects and aims for which it was founded. It is faithful to the convictions and aims upon which the Republican Party was based, and its attitude is that of independence within the Republican Party. Its course has always been dictated by an earnest desire to promote the public good. It is no instrument for registering the decrees of politicians, and reserves the right of expressing independent opinions upon the measures or policy of any administration, or upon the course of any leaders. It will adhere closely to this course in the next Presidential canvass. The issues of this will be of the utmost importance to the country. The Democratic Party is substantially for inflation; THE TIMES, taking its stand with the Republican Party, favors a return to specie payments by the most judicious and speedy methods, and is inflexibly opposed to anything and everything which can tend, even remotely, to tarnish the honor of the country. Faith must be kept with the national creditor—no inflation and no repudiation.

As a family newspaper THE WEEKLY TIMES will sustain the reputation which it has always enjoyed as being the purest journal published. No disgraceful medical advertisements are ever allowed to find their way into its columns; no "personal" announcements, lottery programmes, or other swindling schemes, are permitted to appear in it; nor will there be anything in its news or advertising columns which cannot be read aloud in the family circle.

TERMS.

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For Every Club of Fifty, One Copy of
THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES
To the getter up of the Club.

POSTAGE FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The Board of Apportionment has finally passed the budget of 1876. The satisfaction with which most people will regard the prospect of a slight reduction of the amount to be raised by taxation will be somewhat modified by the explicit assurance of the Controller that the certain result of the arbitrary increase of the estimated amount of City revenue will be a deficiency which must be paid by the issue of bonds. It certainly seems a very odd way of conducting municipal business to pass a financial budget in direct disregard of the protest of the official who is responsible for the financial administration of the City. The majority of the Board of Apportionment have stultified themselves so often by their hap-hazard way of dealing with important business in regard to which they were obviously ignorant, that it is somewhat essential for their own reputation that they should give some intelligible reasons for their recent action on the local estimates. In affairs of this magnitude, the man who allows personal pique or petty political jealousies to interfere with his discharge of a public duty, is very likely to earn for himself a full measure of public contempt.

It is a matter for congratulation that the Treasury Department is now in a position to proceed intelligently with reference to the serious defects known to exist in the arrangements for auditing certain portions of the claims against the Government. The Secretary has received a report of the examination into the matter, and will doubtless recommend some definite remedy for the difficulties that have been investigated. We hope that he will try to make clean work of one source of weakness in this important branch of the public service, and that is the unreasonable and improper interference of Congressmen in the settlement of claims. It is a business with which they should have nothing to do. They are sure to be demoralized themselves and to introduce confusion and corruption into the executive departments.

The Court of General Sessions is obliged at present to carry on its business in rooms which are totally unfit for the purpose. Juries who have to sit in them are poisoned with bad air, and the Judges have their health undermined by the unnecessary strain to which it is subjected. Recorder HACKETT and Judge SUTHERLAND have repeatedly made earnest remonstrances on the subject, and they ought not to be passed over in silence. In this court some of the most important business of the City is transacted, and it is disgraceful that Judges, juries, lawyers, and witnesses should be obliged to carry it on in a cattle-pen.

Our readers will find in another column some interesting facts concerning the operation of a law passed by the last Legislature with reference to the commitment of children for vagrancy, truancy, and disorder. Heretofore such children have been sent to Randall's Island, where they have been placed in the nursery or the schools, in which [illegible] schooling is given, at very moderate cost to the public. The law of last Winter requires Justices to send these children to institutions controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents, as far as practicable. Of course, this will send the majority of vagrants or truant children to the Catholic institutions. These [illegible] the Catholic [illegible] and Church which [illegible] the advantage [illegible] will be paid [illegible] by the public [illegible] Catholic education for vagrant children as worth twice as much to the community as that received on the Island, which is substantially the same as that given in the public schools.

A suit was heard before Judge VAN BRUNT yesterday which would have made our grandfathers open their eyes, [illegible] twenty years since [illegible]. It was brought to restrain the Manhattan Quotation Telegraph Company from transmitting to their customers the reports of the London markets received by the plaintiff until a reasonable time after they have been sent around to his customers. The reasonable time asked for is thirty minutes. That news should be received from the money centre of the world, and grow so stale that any one might have it for the asking, in half an hour, is something which the proprietors of pony expresses, or even of fast steam-yachts, would have pronounced impossible. Apart from the curious nature of the suit, it is of interest as involving the point whether posting a dispatch on the bulletin of the Stock Exchange is an abandonment of property in it.

The Democrats who insist that the present House of Representatives is a strictly hard-money body, which is to lead us back to specie payments, and give us low taxes and free trade as a sort of "side speculations," have to encounter some very ugly facts. The main difficulty with them is that now and then some one of their party who has no motive for suppressing the truth tells a story very different from this. Hon. Mr. LANDERS, of Indiana, for instance, has recently been giving the impressions received by him during the two weeks he was hanging around Washington waiting for Mr. KERR to announce the committees. Mr. LANDERS thinks that there is a decided majority in the House for the repeal of the Specie Resumption act, and that a report will be called for immediately from the Committee on Banking and Currency. It will be interesting to see what Mr. COX, who is Chairman of this committee, will be able to do with a House such as Mr. LANDERS describes. He will probably entertain it with some amusing remarks on the tendency of young political majorities to make a great noise when they do not know what they want. But the majority in the House does know what it wants, and in the long run Mr. COX will find some way to give it, if it is only asked for persistently enough.

THE NEW LEGISLATURE.

The new Legislature will meet under somewhat singular auspices. With a single exception—Mr. PLATT, one of the Inspectors of State Prisons—every executive officer of the State Government is a Democrat. In both divisions of the legislative branch of the Government the Republicans have a majority. In the Senate they have a majority of eight, in the Assembly of fourteen, and on joint ballot a majority of twenty-two. On all strictly partisan bills, the Republicans have thus a majority sufficient to secure their passage, but not enough to pass them over the Governor's veto. On questions affecting the government of this City, where the distinction will be between the supporters and the opponents of Tammany Hall rather than between Democrats and Republicans, there is in the Senate a two-thirds anti-Tammany vote. Senators BIXBY and MORRISSEY will undoubtedly vote with the Republicans on questions where the issue of opposition to Tammany influence is clearly raised, and the majority will thus be swelled to twenty-two. In the Assembly, eighty-six are needed to constitute a majority of two-thirds. Counting the three Anti-Tammany Democrats elected from this City, there is already secured a majority of seventy-four opposed to Tammany Hall. At a time when that organization had incurred less odium among rural Democrats than it has to-day, it was found possible to bring out twenty-one Democratic votes in favor of the Miller-Husted bill, which was directly aimed against Tammany supremacy in this City. It would be strange if the votes of twelve rural Democrats could not be secured for any similar purpose this year.

Among the thirty-two members of the new Senate, there are ten who have served one or more terms in the upper house already, and other ten who have had previous legislative experience as members of the Assembly. The Assembly of 1876 will be more remarkable for the preponderance of new men than its predecessor. Out of the one hundred and twenty-eight members elected to the House, there are eighty-five who have had no training in legislative business. In the last House, the new men numbered eighty-one. The occupations of our legislators as given in the Albany *Argus* list present a curious variety. An analysis of that list yields the following results: In the Senate there are eighteen lawyers, or fifty-six per cent. of the whole; five merchants, two bankers, one editor, one railroad operator, one manufacturer, one dealer in real estate, one miller, one baker, and one (Mr. MORRISSEY) whose profession is set down as "politician." In the Assembly the lawyers again lead with thirty members, the farmers come next with twenty-three; then follow thirteen merchants, ten physicians, eight manufacturers, four bankers, four liquor dealers, three undertakers, three real estate men, three agents, two editors, two steam-boat captains, two butchers, two clerks, two grocers, two brewers, one forwarder, one machinist, one iron founder, one blacksmith, one stove dealer, one lumber dealer, one produce dealer, one distiller, one hotel keeper, one baker, one sugar sampler, one piano-forte dealer, one stable keeper, one retired merchant, and one "gentleman."

The organization of neither house is likely to cause much trouble. The Republicans are well provided with experienced leaders in both, and the utmost harmony will almost certainly prevail in the primary caucuses of the party. [illegible] measures of reform will meet with support from the new Legislature. The Governor is amply provided with means to bring forth some substantial results out of his canal policy. He controls the entire Canal Board, and has the Attorney General. The people will, therefore, be entitled to expect from him the exemplary punishment of all who can be proved to have robbed the State in the past, as well as such a system of canal management as will prevent a recurrence of fraud in the future. It will not do to throw the responsibility for failure in these matters on the shoulders of a Republican Legislature. He secured from the last Legislature more power than he has yet seen fit to exercise, but it is certain that neither house will stand in the way of any fresh legislation which may be plainly shown to have practical utility and public necessity to justify it. We should not like to say as much for any measures intended for mere political effect.

The tax-payers of this City have every reason to be satisfied with the complexion of the new Legislature. It is many years since we have had a body from whom their interests were likely to receive such careful and conscientious attention. In the Senate there is no one who is likely to undertake the advocacy of the political jobbery which costs us so dear in New-York. We assume that Mr. JACOBS has sense enough to decline that rôle, while Mr. GERARD, albeit nominated by Tammany Hall, is too high-principled for any such business. In fact, we shall be very much surprised if Democrats like Senators BRADLEY and GERARD do not co-operate as heartily in all measures of Municipal reform as Republicans of well-tried experience in the same field, like Senators BOOTH and PRINCE. During last session, the City of New-York owed a great deal to the energy, experience, and watchfulness of Senators ROBERTSON and WOODIN. We have no doubt that these obligations will be renewed in still greater measure during the session of 1876.

TWO WAYS OF DOING BUSINESS.

A remarkable feat of bridge-building has recently been performed in Philadelphia. The Market Street Bridge, which was, with the exception of the piers and abutments, entirely destroyed on the 20th of November, was on Dec. 24, less than five weeks after the fire, reopened for travel. To any of our readers who are familiar with Philadelphia localities, this will seem an extraordinary achievement. The new bridge, indeed, is only what is called a "temporary" one, the design being to replace it eventually with one of iron or stone. But it is an altogether different affair from what most persons would understand by a "temporary bridge." It is a wide and substantial structure, which is expected to last, if wanted so long, five or six years, and which we should suppose, from what we know about it, could, with reasonable expense for renewal of timbers and other repairs, be kept up for centuries. The Market Street Bridge, it may here be mentioned, is on one of the main thoroughfares from the densely-populated portions of the city to the Centennial Exhibition; and the need of immediate and speedy action, therefore, urgent as it would have been under any circumstances, was peculiarly pressing.

It would naturally be inferred from the promptness and energy displayed in this operation that our Philadelphia neighbors had an exceedingly efficient Municipal Government. For this conclusion an additional reason would be furnished by the fact that the price to be paid is not only moderate, but, as is uniformly acknowledged, wonderfully low. But the inference, well founded as it appears to be, is, unhappily, an incorrect one, so far at any rate as relates to anything connected with the highways of that city. The reason the bridge was built so quickly and on such moderate terms was that a very different corporation from the municipal organization took hold of it. A part of the structure which was destroyed was used by the Pennsylvania Railroad for a portion of its freight business. An offer was made by the company to rebuild the bridge on certain terms, and in a certain time and manner. The proposition met with the instantaneous approval of the public, and was accepted by the City Council.

That the action of the Council was wise is indisputable. The officers of the railroad had had a great deal of experience in the construction of bridges. But this circumstance of itself would not entirely account for the satisfaction manifested by the people when it was announced that the matter had been committed to the company. The feeling did not merely relate to the experience in question, but to the whole mode of performing work requiring careful superintendence. It would be scarcely too much to say that there is probably not, in all the thousands of miles owned or directly controlled by the gigantic railroad corporation of which we are speaking, a single continuous mile that is not in better order than any one such mile of the streets of Philadelphia. And here comes in the question to which we wish to call particular attention. Why cannot a municipal corporation keep its highways in as good condition, and do so with as little waste of money, as a well-conducted railroad company? That, as a general rule, the highways of not only our large cities, but smaller places, are not thus attended to, is too well known to require any demonstration.

There would be an evident absurdity in saying by way of reply to this inquiry that the object is of itself more easily accomplished in the case of a railroad than in that of a city. To construct and keep in order a railroad track demands, as everybody knows, far greater skill and care than is needed for ordinary highways. A degree of imperfection that would scarcely produce a perceptible jolt in a rapidly-driven carriage might cause the total wreck of half a dozen passenger cars. Nor would it furnish a solution to the problem under consideration to speak of the great extent of highways in some of our cities. There is not a city in the Union which contains anything like so many miles of streets as the number of miles of railroad kept in order by any one of several companies that might be mentioned. The only answer that can be given to the inquiry before us is a reference to the general neglect or mismanagement which has come to be very often regarded as a necessary feature of municipal work.

It is of the utmost importance for the people not only of Philadelphia, but also of New-York and many other places, to ask themselves how far and how long it is to be taken for granted that city work is to be done in the manner of which we are speaking. A worse habit [illegible] of regarding municipal mismanagement as an evil that cannot be helped, and about which it is not worth while to trouble ourselves. During the present Winter, for instance, we may in this City very possibly have our business seriously impaired, for days or weeks, by the snow in the streets, which it would require far less skill and expense to remove than many a railroad is obliged, almost any Winter, to exercise in clearing its tracks. But railroads do clear their tracks, and we flounder in the snow and slush, and take it as a matter of course that we are to continue thus to flounder. And so we regard as matters of course many other deficiencies which well-managed railroads find abundant means of preventing, and for the existence of which there is no more real necessity in the one case than in the other.

THE LATE EARL STANHOPE.

The death of Lord STANHOPE, perhaps better known as Lord MAHON, announced in these columns a few days ago, is an event which deserves more than a passing notice. The house of STANHOPE, which to-day enjoys three peerages, came originally from a place of that name in Durham, but in the reign of HENRY VIII. it received some of the good things distributed to those who had friends at court, in the shape of a grant of lands still held by the family, at Shelford, in Nottinghamshire. From this stock came the Earls of CHESTERFIELD, and the nobleman just deceased is descended from the only son by a second marriage of the first Earl of that title, whose son, a distinguished officer, reduced Port Mahon in Minorca, an exploit which caused him subsequently to take Mahon for his second title, and gradually rose until he became Prime Minister to GEORGE I. The third Earl, an eccentric man, who vehemently supported the popular party in the French Revolution, married first Lady HESTER PITT, daughter of CHATHAM, and sister of the great Minister of her name. By her he had three daughters, one of whom was the celebrated Lady HESTER STANHOPE. She was thus half-aunt to the late Earl. It was this connection which rendered Lord STANHOPE a peculiarly suitable biographer of PITT, with whom Lady HESTER passed much of her time at one period of her life. The father of the late Lord married the daughter of ROBERT SMITH, first Lord CARRINGTON. SMITH'S friendship with PITT was attributed by the enemies of the latter to the great banker's (SMITH, PAYNE & SMITH) money bags, and there were bitter insinuations when the Minister ventured upon the tremendous innovation of making the banker first an Irish and then an English peer.

We have referred to all this to show how those patrician and plebeian ingredients, whose commingling has so important an influence on the English peerage, were found in Lord STANHOPE, and it is probable that they assisted to give to his thoughtful mind a breadth and impartiality which, along with a decided conservatism in many respects, distinguishes his writings. These qualities have made his *History of England* one of the most valuable that have been written, as well as one of the most agreeable. That part relating to the reign of Queen ANNE, almost the last work we believe which came from his pen, is especially interesting, and the life of PITT is one of the best political biographies in the language.

Lord STANHOPE'S influence and services in social life were very great. A nobleman of high rank, ample fortune, and most agreeable manners, and yet an ardent scholar, student, and man of literature—he did as much as any one in England to maintain the worth and dignity of letters in the public eye, and all the more so because he was no literary recluse, but a man of the world in the best sense. He was, moreover, always generous in giving his name and influence to aid every good literary cause, and he was especially useful in giving an impetus to the new line of study which was introduced into Oxford some eighteen years ago, taking his place as one of the examiners at the first examination of the New School of Law and Modern History. It is a hackneyed expression, too often untruly used, when a man is taken from us, to say that he leaves a void which cannot be filled, but as regards Lord STANHOPE, it is the fact. At this moment there is no one of his order who can take his place, not one member of the peerage who can point to any such solid useful literary achievements, combined with the social qualities to which we have adverted. Lord STANHOPE seemed in an almost unique degree to have the good points of the literary character, and to be without its many defects.

A CHECK UPON PAUPERISM.

Several different laws are in process of preparation in this City, the object of which is to diminish the evils from the multitude of street-beggars and tramps who make their appearance every Winter, both in New-York and the surrounding country. One act proposes to give the Supervisors, Poor-masters, and Magistrates of every village the power to compel the tramp to work in return for aid received, if only for a few hours; and if he refuses to obey this rule, he can be arrested and dealt with under the laws against vagrancy. Nothing is said in the proposed law either as to the nature of the work to be required or of the place of detention. Again, another law is in contemplation which shall break up street-begging in this City, compelling the Magistrates to commit any street mendicant, young or old. It is intended to create a special corps of officers, who shall deal kindly and efficiently with this class of persons, and who will finally drive from the streets that annoying profession, the little sellers of "black-headed pins," who are merely child-beggars employed by older mendicants.

The whole success of these laws, or of similar legislation, will depend on the establishment of places where such persons, young or old, can be put to work. To crowd an alms-house or jail with idle tramps, or to fill Blackwell's and Randall's Islands with little beggars or old vagrants, who can spend the Winter in doing nothing while they are supported at public expense, is simply increasing our evils and difficulties. The tramps would corrupt one another, and come out, if possible, worse than when they went in.

What is wanted everywhere in the State are regular work-houses. The State Board of Charities have long recommended the establishment of State work-houses to which the idle and able-bodied vagrants from the county-houses could be sent. They have succeeded in partly establishing these. But many counties should have their own, perhaps as an adjunct to the alms-house. Westchester County, for instance, ought to have one for the multitude of tramps who infest it. Our alms-house on Blackwell's Island ought to have also a more distinctively work-house branch. The difficulty of short sentences will, of course, always prevent much profit being derived from such institutions; still the benefit to the vagrant and to society, of even a temporary industry for the idle, ought to be considered. The experience in the London alms-houses is, that compulsory labor at once greatly diminishes the number of vagrants or paupers. They go elsewhere, or they prefer labor on their own account to work in a poor-house.

It may be that in the rural districts the establishment of county work-houses could be combined with what has long been a great necessity in our rural counties—a kind of "intermediate" or "reformatory" prison. Many persons are sent to a county jail who are not fit subjects for a State penitentiary. They are boys or girls too old for the "Houses of Refuge," or persons having committed their first offense, or the offenders under great temptations, where the crime has been one of temper rather than of calculation—in fact, any one of the large class known to visitors of prisons as among the "hopeful." If committed to the jail, they are compelled to associate in idleness with every description of offenders, ruffians, and vagrants, both old and young. They become schooled in crime, and confirmed in bad habits. If such persons are sent to the State Prison, they seem branded with the name of convict, are treated precisely as the most abandoned offenders, and, in so far as they associate with them, are degraded to their level.

An intermediate prison and work-house could classify these offenders as a county jail cannot, keeping the tramps by themselves at work, and employing the young offenders in another portion of the prison at their industrial labor. Being a larger institution—either of the State or a wealthy county—it would prevent different ages and classes from mingling, and at the same time secure more returns from their work. Labor is the great medicine, whether for idleness or crime.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE VON BULOW CONCERTS.

Dr. Von Bülow last evening played, in respect of solos, Beethoven's "Sonate pathétique," opus 13; the "Rondo Capriccioso," a posthumous work of the same composer, and, in acknowledgment of an encore of unusual heartiness, the sonata in C sharp minor, known as the "Moonlight" sonata. The pianist's interpretation of Beethoven, as we have already had occasion to notice, is rather intellectual than emotional, and something of the glow of the compositions is now and then missed in the deliberate and elegant reading of the music; on the other hand, nothing can be clearer than his exposition of the musician's thoughts, nothing more refined and beautiful in tone than his execution, nothing, in brief, more scholarly than the style characteristic of all his work. The concerted numbers in which the pianist was heard were a quintet in E flat, for piano, oboe, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, by Mozart, and a quintet by Rubinstein, (Opus 55,) for piano, flute, oboe, horn, and bassoon. Mozart's quintet is delightfully melodious and quaint, with its *motives* from "Don Juan," its wealth of fluent and piquant themes, and the fanciful distribution of the parts. Herr Rubinstein's rather ambitious contribution impressed us as uneven, fragmentary, and ill-balanced; passages of unquestionable originality, grace, and suavity were numerous, and, again, much that was insignificant and far-fetched lay within the limits of the piece. We think it would be vastly improved by compression, the necessity of symmetry not having been too deeply considered, at first, by the composer himself. The vocalist of the evening was Miss Cronyn, who has a fine voice, the medium and upper tones of which are particularly good. Miss Cronyn, who, we believe, has studied in Italy for the lyric stage, executes neatly but far from perfectly. Her chromatic runs are very bad, and something which appears to be intended for a trill is still worse. In cantabile passages, however, the happy influence of valuable gifts and careful training are apparent, and, yesterday, her singing of "La Rosa," by Spohr, and of "La Primavera," by Mercadante, secured for her two recalls. Dr. Von Bülow will give a matinée concert at Chickering Hall, to-day, when Monday's programme, with the four Bach concertos, will be interpreted anew. For to-morrow evening's entertainment, the selections are as follows:

1. L. Spohr, grand quintet in C minor, opus 52, for piano, flute, clarinet, horn, and bassoon, Messrs. Siedler, Trebis, Gewalt, Sohst, and Hans von Bülow. 2. C. M. von Weber, cavatina, "For, though a cloud," from "Der Freischutz," Miss Lizzie Cronyn. 3. L. Van Beethoven, (a) 32 variations on an original theme; (b) "Les Adieux, L'Absence, Le Retour," sonate caracteristique, opus 81 a. 4. L. Van Beethoven, (a) "La Partenza," (b) "L'Amante impaziente," from opus 82, composed in 1811, Miss Lizzie Cronyn. 5. J. N. Hummel, grand septet, opus 74, for piano, flute, hautboy, horn, alto, violoncello, and double bass, Messrs. Siedler, Gortelmeier, Gewalt, Matzka, Bergner, Pfeifenschneider, and Hans von Bülow.

BRIEF MENTION.

A benefit performance tendered to Mr. W. B. Freligh, will be given at the Academy of Music, this afternoon and this evening.

There will be a matinée representation of "Crucible" at the Park Theatre, to-day, in lieu of the matinée usually set down for Saturday.

"Par Droit de Conquête," one of the most delightful and best known of the semi-classical plays of the modern French repertoire, will be acted at the Lyceum Theatre, this evening, for the benefit of Mme. Lormiani.

SHOULD CHURCH PROPERTY BE TAXED?

LETTER I.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The annual Message of the President of the United States proposes, in an indefinite and inconclusive way, "the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices." And again more specifically at the close of his Message, in a statement of the questions of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this session, the President declares one of these questions: "Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their [illegible] proper spheres, [illegible] and that all church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation." [illegible] have, nevertheless, been vexatious, and oppressive.

The phrase "EQUAL TAXATION" is a taking one. It is [illegible] phrase with a qualified meaning.

THE PRESIDENT'S REASONS.

The reasons of the President for the recommendation of the taxation of church property, as given in his Message, (and I do not care to assume that he has other reasons,) are:

1. "The accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed church property."
2. The probable "vast increase of such property in a country where real estate enhances so rapidly with time."
3. The danger of ultimate "sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood."

These reasons are adroitly stated; the effect of the first two being designed to enlist for the proposed measure the sympathy of all who, for any reason, are jealous of or hostile to the growth of religious influence as exhibited in the increase of church property, while the third is calculated to disarm the opposition of those who favor the extension of religious influence, by assuring them that the proposed measure is essential to the ultimate preservation of the very title to church property.

WHAT IS CHURCH PROPERTY?

There is a good deal of vagueness in the use of the term church property. In the State of New-York the term, for the purposes of its acts relating to taxation, is defined as "every building for public worship, * * * &c.; and the several lots upon which such buildings are situated, and the furniture belonging to each of them." And chapter 282 of the Laws of 1852 defines this provision, so far as the City of New-York is concerned, in these terms: "The exemption from taxation of every building for public worship * * * shall not apply to any such building or premises in the City of New-York, unless the same shall be exclusively used for such purposes, and exclusively the property of a religious society."

That is what is meant by church property in the State and City of New-York. Churches, to be sure, do own considerable, call it vast if you prefer, amounts of property not included in the above definition, but all such property, school-houses excepted, is assessed and taxed uniformly with the property belonging to private owners, so that if the reference to this subject in the first part of the President's Message, in which he proposes to tax church property, but to exempt church edifices and burial grounds, be accepted as expressing his desire, he need have no concern in regard to so much of the United States as is at present within the control of the State of New-York, and the subject would not, perhaps, be of immediate interest here, except in a discussion of the question of the expediency of the people of this State attempting to control, through their Representatives in Congress, the action of other States, in a matter where each State should be free to act according to its necessities or desires. But the concluding paragraph in the Message already quoted, recommending "that ALL church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation," makes the question not only a practical but in some sense a political one in this State.

Those who love novelty for its own sake, those who feel bound to follow the Presidential "suggestions," or those who find delight in agitation, are likely to seize upon this issue suggested from so high a source, and we shall soon find it resolved and re-resolved upon with more zeal than knowledge, in caucuses, conventions, and legislatures, and it is in view of this contingency, nay, certainty, that I have ventured to ask room for a few figures, facts, and thoughts upon this question, to be given in a subsequent letter.

G. H. A.

OBITUARY.

FATHER HENRY BOEHM.

Father Henry Boehm, the patriarch of the Methodist Episcopal Church, died at the residence of his granddaughter, near Richmond, Staten Island, on Tuesday afternoon at sunset, having passed his one hundredth birthday on June 8 of the present year. Father Boehm was the oldest clergyman in the world, there being no other who has attained the age of one hundred years. Taken all in all his life has not a parallel in civil or ecclesiastical history. He was older than the Republic, being born a subject of George III. in 1775; older than the Methodist Episcopal Church, whose first general conference he attended in Baltimore in 1800. He was a young man when Webster, Calhoun, and Clay were born, and was old enough to mourn the death of John and Charles Wesley, the great leaders of the Methodist Church. He lived under every President from Washington to Grant, casting his first vote for John Adams in 1796. There are other centenarians, but he was the only one who in full possession of his faculties to the last could speak intelligently and authoritatively of the entire history of his country and his church. He read the newspapers and kept himself thoroughly informed on all matters. Father Boehm was born in Conestoga, Lancaster County, Penn., and in that immediate vicinity passed his youth. He always remembered his schoolmaster, and has often spoken of him. His name was Henry Rohman, a native of Hesse Cassel, and was one of the Hessian soldiers taken prisoner at Trenton by Washington. When fifteen years old Father Boehm was apprenticed to learn the milling business, and, according to his own story, fell in with bad company, and was rapidly going astray. His father, formerly an Elder of the Mennonite Church, but then a Methodist local preacher, discovered the son's waywardness, and by prayer and remonstrance reclaimed him, and he was converted shortly afterward and entered upon his life of Christian work as a Methodist class-leader. In January, 1800, he was appointed circuit preacher of the Dorchester circuit, on the eastern shore of Maryland, then in the Philadelphia Conference. From this time forward he did not cease work until age compelled him to forego the fatigue, having traveled over one hundred thousand miles on horseback, preaching the gospel and assisting Bishops in the care of outposts. Father Boehm was almost a contemporary with the fathers of the Methodist Church. He heard Robert Strawbridge, the founder of Methodism in Maryland, preach in his own father's house, and Benjamin Abbott, at the sound of whose voice, he says, the people fell like dead men. He received his commission from Bishop Whatcoat, who was commissioned by Wesley himself, so that Father Boehm was always said to be in the direct Apostolic succession. He was for five years the traveling companion of Bishop Asbury, with Coke and Whatcoat, the first Bishops of the American Methodist Episcopal Church. Jesse Lee, the first historian of Methodism, was during his last days the care of Father Boehm. He attended the first Methodist camp-meeting held in Maryland and [illegible] of the early part of the century. [illegible] Wakeley, D. D. [illegible] of the most [illegible] Fifty Years of Father Boehm, [illegible] One Hundred Years. [illegible] Clay [illegible] Newark [illegible] Jersey City [illegible] Richmond [illegible] The old preacher's Bible is lying on his table. It was his habit to read it through at least once each year. [illegible] to-morrow, the last day of the year. [illegible] Father Boehm was to have gone to the Centennial celebration at Philadelphia next year, as the only centenarian preacher in the country. [illegible] a large picture of him was to have been hung in one of the halls.

COL. ALBERT L. MAGILTON.

Col. Albert L. Magilton, a well-known citizen of Pennsylvania, died at his residence in Philadelphia on Tuesday last. He was appointed to the United States Military Academy from the State named, and graduated in 1846. He took an active part in the Mexican War, participated in a number of the most important battles, and received a Brevet First Lieutenancy for gallant and meritorious conduct at Contreras and Churubusco. In 1849 and in 1856 he was prominently engaged in the operations against the Seminole Indians in Florida, and in 1857 he was promoted to the rank of Captain, but resigned six months subsequently. When the rebellion broke out Capt. Magilton was one of the first of the brave men who tendered their services to the Government. At first he was assigned to recruiting duty, but late in 1861 he went into active service, and as Colonel of the Fourth Pennsylvania Reserves participated in the battles of Antietam, Fredericksburg, and in other minor engagements. At Charles City Cross Roads he was severely wounded. On retiring from the Army in [illegible] he returned to Philadelphia, where he received an appointment in the Internal Revenue Bureau. Col. Magilton was fifty years old at the time of his death.

SCANDAL DEVELOPMENTS.

STEPS TOWARD A MUTUAL COUNCIL.

GEN. PRYOR WITHDRAWS AS MRS. MOULTON'S COUNSEL IN ORDER NOT TO PREJUDICE HER CASE—OPINIONS REGARDING MR. MOULTON'S SUIT.

The last official act of Gen. Roger A. Pryor, who had been acting as counsel for Mrs. Emma C. Moulton, in the matter of the proposed Church Council for the purpose of settling the differences existing between that lady and Plymouth Church, was the writing of the letter sent by Mrs. Moulton to the committee on Tuesday in reply to the invitation, or rather summons of the committee for her to meet them at the residence of Pastoral Helper Halliday on Tuesday evening. That letter of Mrs. Moulton's, and the one which it was a reply to, were published in THE TIMES yesterday morning. At the meeting held at Mr. Halliday's, Mrs. Moulton's letter was received and discussed at considerable length, and the following reply thereto was prepared, signed by all the members of the committee, and sent to Mrs. Moulton:

BROOKLYN, Dec. 28, 1875.

Mrs. E. C. Moulton:

MADAME: The committee appointed to call the Mutual Council requested by you has no desire to press you to undue haste; but, as your previous letters seemed to complain of delay, we suppose that you would be glad of prompt action.

We think that the only proper method of proceeding is for you in person, or by your representative, to meet with us to settle matters of detail, the arrangement of which might occupy weeks of correspondence, but which could be disposed of in a few minutes by a personal interview.

We fail to see the occasion for your remarks on the subject of your right in the constitution and platform of a council, since the church freely admits your right to name half the council, and has allowed you to frame the entire platform by adopting the questions proposed by you. But you seem to be under a misapprehension as to your part in the calling of this council.

It is a settled principle in the Congregational polity that where a cause of complaint arises between a church and one of its members, a mutual council, when granted, is to be called by the church, and the letter missive issued in the name of the church. And while the church should, of course, show every courtesy and consideration that can reasonably be desired by the complaining member, it cannot recognize the right of a member to call a council.

The letter missive itself is a very simple document, in which there can be nothing important except the statement of questions to be considered, and this the church has agreed to make in your own language, word for word.

The committee will therefore meet you or your representative at any time which you may name within the present week, at the residence of Rev. S. B. Halliday, No. 58 Willow street, and will be prepared to name on behalf of the church, churches and ministers, to the number heretofore suggested by you, and to receive the names of a like number from you, together with any suggestions concerning the time at which the council shall be held, and the other matters of detail.

In conclusion, allow us to assure you that we desire to make your way easy, and to meet you in a spirit of the utmost accommodation. We believe sincerely that every detail can be settled between us in a friendly manner, and in a half hour's time. Yours obediently,

EDWARD BEECHER,
R. W. RAYMOND,
T. G. SHEARMAN,
B. F. BLAIR,
THOMAS J. TILNEY, } Committee.

Please forward your address to Mr. Shearman.

Mr. Pryor withdrew from the case immediately after writing the letter, and he assigns as his reasons for so doing, first, that he is not a member of the Congregational Church, and he is of the opinion that Mrs. Moulton's interests in the matter will be much better served by some one who is a Congregationalist, and who cannot be prevented from attending the council in the capacity of counsel on the ground of not being a member; and second, because he has been engaged as counsel in the suit of Mr. Moulton against Mr. Beecher for malicious prosecution, and it might be adverse to the interests of his client to have him act in both cases, as it might be charged that the council was only a tender to the suit.

Judge Joshua M. Van Cott, of No. 189 Henry street, Brooklyn, was called in as counsel for Mrs. Moulton immediately after the withdrawal of Mr. Pryor. Judge Van Cott said to a TIMES reporter last evening that he had hardly been long enough in the case to know what course he should deem it best to pursue. He said it was probable that he should meet Mr. Shearman, or some other representative of the committee, in accordance with their last letter to Mrs. Moulton, to-day, for the purpose of agreeing upon the questions to be submitted in the letter missive, and the selection of the churches that were to take part in the council. He considered the whole thing a merely formal matter now, as Plymouth Church had accepted Mrs. Moulton's proposition fully and unequivocally. He did not know what churches would be invited by either side, but did not see what possible cause of trouble there could be on that score. Each side was to select an equal number of churches, and each side could select just what churches it pleased. Therefore he thought the whole thing would be arranged in a very short time, and to the entire satisfaction of all parties. As to the evidence to be submitted to the council, and the scope of the inquiry, it was also at present impossible to speak. He admitted that the full investigation of the two questions submitted by Mrs. Moulton and accepted by Plymouth Church, would open up the whole scandal, but not in the same way in which it was done in the trial before Judge Neilson. It would be impossible to do that, because the council could not be held together more than a week or so, and, besides, all the testimony would of necessity be voluntary. The council would have no power to compel the attendance of witnesses or to examine them under oath. Without undertaking to say what course would be pursued, he suggested that, for instance, the whole mass of testimony taken on the trial might be submitted to the council, with instructions to refer to as much of it as they thought proper or necessary, and to supplement that with the testimony which was excluded from the jury in the City Court. Perhaps Mrs. Bradshaw and Mr. and Mrs. Richards and others might be called, and so might Mrs. Tilton, provided the other side saw fit to call her. Ex-Judge Samuel D. Morris has been retained as associate counsel with Gen. Pryor in the suit of F. D. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher. It is now claimed that the case in which Mr. Moulton was indicted for libeling Mr. Beecher, and which forms the basis of the present action, was put on the calendar in the usual way, and that Mr. Beecher appeared before the Grand Jury in obedience to a summons from them to attend. This, in addition to the fact that the entering of a nolle prosequi was, as is claimed, an act entirely within the province of the District Attorney, is thought by some to constitute a bar to prosecution for malice. Even lawyers disagree on these points. An eminent lawyer of Brooklyn stated to a TIMES reporter last night that by some means a wrong impression had gone out in reference to the bearing of the old English law on the subject, and also with regard to its legal status in this State. Nowhere does an action for malicious prosecution lie until the prosecution is at an end, for the obvious reason that it is impossible to decide whether it is malicious or not until it is ended. In England the entering of a nolle prosequi is not such an ending of the prosecution as will form the basis of a suit for malice, because there the Attorney General himself, of his own motion, enters a nolle, which only suspends the case and leaves it subject to be called up by him at any subsequent time. But not so in New-York, and even in other States; here the District Attorney cannot nolle a case. It has to be done by motion, in open court, and entered by order of court as a matter of record. Hence, it is held here that a nolle is an end of the prosecution, because it is a judgment of the court.

THE BORDER TROUBLES.

THE REVOLUTION IN SONORA—CONFLICTING STORIES OF SUCCESSES ON BOTH SIDES.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—A dispatch from San Diego says the true history of the raid on Campo is coming to light. Almost the entire Mexican population in that vicinity were implicated, and would have shared in the spoils in the event of success. A dispatch from Tucson says the revolutionist Gen. Serva claims to have recaptured Altar on the 18th inst. without a fight, and that his allies, the Yaqui Indians, have defeated Pesquiera in three engagements. Pesquiera's friends deny the report. Both parties while in Arizona refrained from outrages, and paid cash for their subsistence. Later news just received from Tucson states that in a fight between the State and revolutionary forces in Sonora, twenty-five miles south of the boundary line, the former were defeated with a loss of ten killed and a number wounded and taken prisoners. The revolutionists are marching on Hermosillo. Most of the Americans here sympathize with the revolutionists, considering that they represent the better classes of Sonora. No news has been received from Col. Biddle's command.

MR. CONWAY'S LECTURE.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway will, as has been announced, deliver a lecture at Masonic Hall, corner Sixth avenue and Twenty-third street, on Sunday, on "Science and Religion in England." The entertainment will be in the shape of a conversation lecture, the speaker holding himself ready to answer any questions put to him, or explain any points not made sufficiently clear to his questions.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE ELECT.

ALBANY, Dec. 29.—Mr. Bigelow has signified his intention to make the following appointments in the office of Secretary of State, to take effect on the 1st of January: Edgar K. Apgar, of Ithaca, Tompkins County, Deputy Secretary, vice George Franklin, resigned; Daniel S. Lamont, of Cortland, Cortland County, Chief Clerk, vice Calvin Wilters, deceased; Samuel M. Clapp, of New-York, Corresponding Clerk, vice Paul F. C. Tucker, resigned; C. H. Seatin, Director of the Census Bureau; Horace Moody, of St. Lawrence County, First Clerk in the Census Bureau, vice Lamont, transferred.

COAL MINING ACCIDENTS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE HUTCHINSON MINE EXPLOSION—A BOY KILLED BY A BLAST.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WILKESBARRE, Dec. 29.—Your correspondent visited the scene of yesterday's disaster to-day, when he learned the following particulars: In January, 1873, while running the gangways in an easterly direction in the Hutchinson Mines, a bed of quicksand was struck and fourteen of the old chambers had to be abandoned. About two months ago the men commenced to make another gangway, which led in the direction of the cave. Yesterday morning Mr. Hutchinson, fearing the presence of fire-damp, gave strict orders to allow no one to enter the cave until it was further examined. It appears, however, that his orders were disobeyed, and hence the accident. William Ryan, said to be a stranger here, was killed on the spot. James McHutchins, whose parents reside in Nova Scotia, was found dead, with his head lying in a pool of water and a heavy wooden prop across his neck. It is supposed that hearing the explosion he threw himself into the water and was drowned by the timbers used in the construction of the dam falling upon him, as he exhibited no marks of the fire. David Foster was found with his skull fractured. He died from his injuries about an hour after he was brought up. Maurice Simonson, married, John Foster, aged fourteen, son of David, who was killed, Frederick Huddy, aged fifteen years, Patrick Clarey, laborer, and Edward Harvey, aged fourteen years, were all more or less burned and bruised. Simonson states that he went into the mines yesterday for the purpose of making arrangements for going on night shift, and that Foster went across the chamber to look at the old works, but was warned by him to be careful of the gas. A laborer, named Ryan, at this time went by them with an open light, and although they both called out to him not to raise his lamp he insisted upon doing so, when the explosion took place.

To-day, about 3 o'clock, at the Hartford mines, in Ashley, about three miles from here, there was another fatal accident. John Fox was at work in a chamber with his young son, John, as an assistant. They were engaged in running a passage-way to the adjoining chamber, and had nearly finished when Fox requested his boy to go around and warn the miners who were at work there that he was about to fire the final blast. The son delivered his message to the men, but before he could get out himself there was a premature explosion of the blast, and he was instantly killed, his head and body being fearfully mangled by the flying fragments of rock. The grief of the horror-stricken father when he learned the fate of his boy was terrible. The deceased was a bright lad, and well liked at the works. His death is lamented by all.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30—1 A. M.—The pressure is highest over Maine and New-Brunswick, and has risen decidedly during Wednesday evening in the Southern and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, with southerly winds and warmer, clear weather; north-east winds, fog, and rain prevail in the Middle and Eastern States; the pressure has risen on the Pacific coast, and an area of low barometer is central in Minnesota. The Ohio River has fallen at Pittsburg, but risen elsewhere.

PROBABILITIES.

For Thursday in the South Atlantic and Gulf States, stationary or rising barometer, warmer south and east winds, partly cloudy or clear and foggy weather, with occasional light rain.

For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, southerly winds, veer to westerly, warmer followed by cooler, clear or hazy weather.

For the Middle and Eastern States, north-east to south-east winds, falling barometer, stationary temperature, cloudy and clearing weather.

The Ohio will continue rising.

For the canal regions, temperature continue above freezing.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY.

ITS FOUNDER EXPLAINS HIS LAST DONATION—AN UNINCUMBERED ENDOWMENT FUND OF $300,000.

The Nashville *American* reprints from a pamphlet, giving a history of Vanderbilt University and an account of its opening, the following letter from Commodore Vanderbilt to Bishop McTyeire announcing his additional donation of $100,000:

MY DEAR SIR: I have looked over, in a general way, the statement of expenditures made and to be made on account of the at first called "Central University of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South," which name was subsequently changed to "Vanderbilt University"—the compliment of which action, on the part of your Board of Trust, I fully appreciate. Your statements show that the expenditures already made, with the additional ones necessary to be made to cover all the cost of grounds, buildings, books, and apparatus, and all salaries and incidental expenses to the first day of December, 1875, so that the institution will, on that day, be entirely free from all debt and obligations, amount to $392,831 46. Of this amount you have already drawn on me for, and I have paid, $360,000. For the balance, $32,-831 46, you may draw on me whenever, and as fast as the items to the payment of which it is applicable, can be paid off.

At this point I desire to say that I am fully satisfied as to the faithfulness and also the judiciousness with which the expenditures have been made, and with the clearness with which they have been classified and stated.

When I made my proposition, under date of March 17, 1873, to give not less than $500,000 to the institution, it was, as you will remember, expected that at least $300,000 of that amount could be preserved as an "endowment fund," which was to be kept "forever inviolate and safely invested, and the interest or revenue thereof only used in carrying on the university."

Under the representations made in your letter of March 17, 1874, (just one year after my proposition was made,) that the cost of completing the buildings and their suitable appurtenances would, under the plans that had so far been worked upon, impair to some considerable extent the originally intended amount of the "endowment fund," I agreed, in my letter to you dated March 24, 1874, to "add $100,000 to the whole fund"—making it $600,000—upon the condition that not over $300,000 (including what had already been paid) should be used for the grounds, buildings, &c., and that at least $300,000 should be reserved as an "endowment fund," to be kept inviolate, as provided in my original proposition.

When I saw you at Saratoga Springs last Summer you stated that the completion of the work would impair the "Endowment Fund," even as fixed in my second offer, and I said that whatever obligations were incurred on account of the work must be paid off so that the institution would be absolutely free from debt, even although it required all the "Endowment Fund," my opinion being that no real fund of that nature could exist so long as any indebtedness was outstanding against the institution.

When the amounts you have herein been authorized to draw for shall have been paid, so that the institution will be clear from all debt to the first day of December, 1875—making, as hereinbefore stated, an aggregate of $392,831 46—it will leave but a trifle over $200,000 for the "Endowment Fund," instead of $300,000, which last, from the outset and all through the progress of the work, was considered a matter of very great if not of vital necessity.

Upon a careful review of all the circumstances, and consideration of the objects sought to be accomplished by the institution, and feeling that its beneficial operations should not be restricted, now that its material structures are so well adapted to success, I have decided to make an additional contribution, sufficient to bring the "Endowment Fund" up to the full amount of $300,000, as originally contemplated—thus making an aggregate contribution of $692,831 46.

[Here follows a description of the sixty bonds, of $5,000 each, sent as the invested endowment, seven per cent., payable semi-annually.]

And now that I have fulfilled my undertakings in this matter, I beg, in closing these statements, to say that to you, my dear Sir, who have labored so actively and so earnestly in carrying out the plans for the University—and have labored so efficiently, too, as its inauguration within thirty months shows—and who will, as the President of the Board of Trust, have the chief responsibility in respect of the accomplishment of the educational purposes for which it was undertaken, I tender my personal expressions of extreme regard, trusting that the healthful growth of the institution may be as great as I know it is your desire and determination to make it. And if it shall, through its influence, contribute, even in the smallest degree, to strengthening the ties which should exist between all geographical sections of our common country, I shall feel it has accomplished one of the objects that led me to take an interest in it. Very truly yours,

C. VANDERBILT.

HORSE RAILROAD REPORT.

BOSTON, Dec. 29.—The annual report of the Metropolitan Horse Railroad shows the total earnings to be $1,196,754 75, and the expenses $976,753 51. The total distance run by the cars was 3,177,557 miles, and the number of passengers carried 21,461,-950.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL SYSTEM.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As a certain proportion of our population are at school and subject to the physical and mental influences of school life, it becomes an interesting and important question as to what effect our public-school system, as at present conducted, has upon the physical and mental health of our children. The present system of education is seemingly based on the idea that all organizations are alike, and this high pressure is resulting yearly in the impairment of the constitution and health of many pupils, especially girls, in whom the development of brain is hurried forward by an unnatural forcing system, too often fatal to the integrity of both physical and mental health. The nervous temperament, by this daily violation of the laws of physiology and hygiene, is unduly developed, tending to the production of serious trouble in the future. The very young children, especially, are required to memorize, and are daily crammed with knowledge which they can neither digest nor make use of, instead of being taught orally, as they should be, by appealing to the senses of sight and hearing. In our public schools, boys are not as a general rule injured. In girls, on the other hand, after the age of thirteen, in the formative period, it often happens that owing to their having to bear the same mental strain in study as boys, grave results to health ensue. Girls, having a much more delicate organization than boys, and being much more emotional, are much more liable to be injured than the latter, by their love of approbation and emulation stimulating them to undue mental labor in preparing for the exhibitions, promotions, public examinations, and graduating exercises of our schools and colleges. This severe nervous strain is very injurious to their present and future health, as it induces, in sensitive and ambitious students, an unnatural intensity, worry, and suspense that reacts upon the nervous system disastrously. Quiet study is doubtless conducive to both physical and mental health, but the high-pressure style of education, adopted in too many cities, is alike pernicious to teacher and scholar. We need, especially in our higher schools, to cultivate physical exercise, in order to perfect the vigor, grace, and development of the body, with due discrimination as to periodic inability. Unless due attention is paid to physical as well as mental culture we shall only turn out young women with broken-down nervous systems and impaired bodily health. For the younger pupils we need much more attention paid to the cultivation of the perceptive faculties and less routine in teaching, with few, if any, tasks at home. The scholars should be taught to think more and study less. We must modify our school régime so as to conform to the physical requirements of the scholar, otherwise we endanger all our female students. After the age of thirteen or fourteen identical co-education for the two sexes is hygienically unsafe, and can only result disastrously. Every teacher should understand the elementary law of physiology, that the nervous system connects and associates the functions of the different organs of the body, causing them to operate harmoniously in the production of life, health, and strength. In young girls, during the period of constitutional evolution—the period between childhood and womanhood—a time at which the organism is under physiological conditions that predispose to pathological states, if the emotions are of such a nature as to worry, depress or harass the mind, we shall almost inevitably have resulting disturbances of the organs of respiration, circulation, and digestion, from which, as a secondary result, grave disturbances of the nervous system, and even insanity, may supervene. When such young girls become sleepless, emaciated, and nervous, complain of palpitation, &c., parents wonder what can be the matter. As the trouble progresses and consumption and heart disease appears, and the nervous system becomes shattered, the parents search anxiously for the cause, persistently overlooking or ignoring the fact that a false system of high-pressure education has been the cause of this physical and perhaps mental wreck. Our teachers, and those upon whom the responsibility of selecting and appointing teachers rests, should thoroughly understand the mental and bodily conditions and requirements appertaining to age and sex as relates to the subject of education, in order that they may not, by an unsound system of education, induce an abnormal condition of nerve element, of brain and nervous system, in our young women, that, owing to the law of heredity, will operate unfavorably on the physical, moral, and intellectual health of the next generation. We would by no means advise the removal of incentives to a proper amount of genuine, healthy study, but we would most earnestly urge the withdrawal of unhealthy stimuli to an amount of excessive mental labor unfitted to the physical organization of the average scholar, and the abolition of the routine cramming process now in vogue in all our large cities.

M. D.

THE DELTA PSI SOCIETY.

NEW-HAVEN, Dec. 29.—The twenty-ninth annual convention of the fraternity of Delta Psi was concluded this evening by a banquet given by the Sigma Chapter of Yale, of this city. The convention has a very large attendance, delegates from Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and Mississippi being present. Among the prominent graduate members present at the banquet this evening are Hon. Stewart L. Woodford, Hon. Hamilton Fish, Jr., Hon. Charles A. Peabody, Jr., of New-York; Hon. Richard S. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania. The fraternity is in the most prosperous condition. The thirtieth annual convention will be held in December, 1876, in the halls of the Alpha Chapter in Columbia. The fraternity will hold next June a grand reunion in Philadelphia, where the Delta Chapter is located.

CANADIAN IMMIGRATION.

OTTAWA, Dec. 29.—An order in Council has just been passed, reducing the expenses of the Dominion Emigration Agency in London, England. A number of officials are to be dismissed, and other reforms instituted.

BURNED TO DEATH.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 29.—A special dispatch to the *Commercial* from Meadville, Penn., says the residence of David Morrison, at Greece City, Penn., caught fire last night from gas, conveyed from a well near by, and his wife and child were burned to death.

THE BIBLE IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29.—At a meeting of the Common Council this afternoon, a resolution was adopted that the Board of Public Education be requested to inform the Council by what authority the reading of the Bible has been discontinued in certain public schools in the city.

THE DE FROY CHILD'S BURIAL.

PROVIDENCE, Dec. 29.—In Newport to-day, Father Grace, in response to an application from a member of the De Froy family, designated Sunday afternoon as the most convenient time for reading the burial service over the remains of the child of Manuel de Froy.

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS.

The store of John Duncan's Sons, corner of Fourteenth street and Union square, is one of those places where everything in the way of delicacies from all parts of the world seems to be collected. Possibly the celebrated Chinese birds' nests could be had there, by paying for them; or the bread-fruit from the South Sea islands, if one wanted it. "Groceries" is a most comprehensive term when applied to the stock of this firm. It means almost everything that we eat, and very much of what we drink, including every kind of domestic and foreign preparation. Here you may get the costly and delicate *pate de foie gras*, fresh from Strasbourg, and the rarest kinds of sauces and curries from India; China, Japan, and Assam send their best varieties of teas; the West Indies and Louisiana the best sugars; rice of the finest growth from the Southern States, tapioca from the tropics, the edible moss from Iceland, oranges from Spain and Florida, dates from Arabia, and dried fruits and meats from every quarter of the globe. Canned goods of all kinds and in unlimited quantities, various kinds of wines specially intended for dinner use, sauces, and the thousand and one small articles and relishes which are so important to the proper composition of delicate dishes are part of the extensive stock of this firm, and all are the best procurable for money. Duncan's Sons are also the agents for the celebrated Lea & Perrins' Worcestershire sauce. This excellent flavoring continues to hold its place as the best sauce made, and is indispensable at the breakfast, dinner, or luncheon table. It is used in soups, with fish, hot joints, game, and in all gravies, and imparts to each a delicate flavor which nothing else can give. Unlike some other compounds intended as flavorings, it is eminently wholesome, and is a sauce much recommended by medical men.

SPORTS OUT OF DOORS.

A COMPANY OF SPORTSMEN.

MEETING OF THE LONG ISLAND SHOOTING ASSOCIATION—A MATCH BETWEEN IRA PAINE AND HOWARD RAMSEY.

At the regular monthly meeting of the Long Island Shooting Association, which was held yesterday, on their grounds at Dexter's, on the Jamaica Road, a considerable number of members and invited guests were present. Among those who took part in the shooting were representatives of most of the shooting clubs in the vicinity of this City, and many sportsman of known reputation. The dull and heavy weather interfered considerably with the sport, and the smoke hung badly. The birds went from one extreme to the other, but the majority of them had to be bowled from the traps. What good birds left the traps were generally cleverly killed, but they were few and far between, mostly light and utterly unable to carry shot beyond the boundaries. The first match was a sweepstake; $3 entrance fee; three birds each; twenty-one yards rise; eighty-yard boundary; single trap; but one discharge of the piece, and club rules to govern. The following is the score:

Hall	0	1	0	Thomas	1	1	0
Bassford	1	0	1	Wynne	1	1	1
Asten	0	1	1	Talbot	1	1	1

The purse was divided between Wynne and Talbot.

The second match, which was of the same class and was shot under the same rules, was won by Bassford and Talbot, who divided the purse. Score:

Hall	1	1	0	Thomas	0	0	
Bassford	1	1	1	Wynne	1	0	
Asten	1	1	0	Talbot	1	1	1

There were seven entries for the third match, which was shot under the same conditions, and was won by Thomas and Woodward, who divided the purse. Score:

Hall	0	1		Wynne	1	1	0
Bassford	1	0		Talbot	0		
Asten	0	0		Woodward	1	1	1
Thomas	1	1	1				

While these matches were in progress a match between Ira Paine and Howard Ramsey, for a purse of $50 was arranged. The conditions governing the match were thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary, thirteen single birds each, five traps, and the English rules, which allow two shots at each bird. Paine went first to the trap and killed a right quarterer, and Ramsey missed his first. Paine missed his second bird but killed his third, which was a very difficult zig-zag charger. Ramsey continued until he reached his fifth, which was the same as Paine's third, and was cleverly gathered. Paine's fourth was a miss, his fifth, a left quarterer, was dispatched with the second barrel and his sixth, a slow retreater, was killed in the same way. Ramsey's sixth and seventh birds, the former a charger and the latter a right quarterer, were both killed with the second discharge of his piece, his eighth was a miss, and his ninth, a right quarterer, was killed with the second barrel. Paine's seventh and eighth birds were both right quarterers and were killed at the second discharge of his piece, the ninth bird was missed, and the tenth, a charger, was cleverly killed with the first barrel. Ramsey missed his next and was then shot out on the tenth bird. Score:

Ira Paine	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	1
Howard Ramsey	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0

By the time this match was finished a number of other persons arrived on the grounds, and the next two sweepstakes, which ended the day's sports, were very full. They were classified matches, $3 entrance fee, thirty yards rise, eighty yards boundary, three single birds, five traps, and the English rules to govern. In the first match there were nineteen entries. The money was divided into three prizes, of $28, $18, and $11 each. The first money was divided between Woodruff and Paine, the second went to Talbot, and the third to Posten. Following is the score; those marked with an asterisk indicate that the birds were killed at the first discharge of the weapon:

Paine	1* 1* 1*
Ramsey	1* 1* 0 —1* 1* 1* 0
Baylis	1* 1 0 —1* 0
Woodruff	1 1 1
Posten	0 1* 0 —1
Talbot	1* 0 1*—1* 1 1* 1*
Outwater	1 1* 0 —1* 0
Atkins	0 1* 1 —0
Woodward	1 1 0 —0
Bassford	1 0 1 —0
Wingate	0 0 1 —0
Judge	0 0 0
Birdseye	0 1* 1*—0
Hall	1 0 0 —0
Asten	0 0 0
Wynne	0 1* 1*—1* 0
Thomas	0 1* 0 —0
Gildersleeve	1 0 1*—0
Broadway	1* 0 1*—0

In the second of the classified matches there were twenty-two entries, and three purses of $30, $23, and $13. The first prize was divided between Wynne, Beatty, and Reding; the second was won by Hemming, and the third was divided between Gildersleeve and Madison.

SCORE.

Paine	1* 0 0 —1 0
Baylis	0 1* 1 —0
Gildersleeve	0 1 0 —1* 1*
Thomas	0 1* 0 —0
Posten	0 1* 1*—1* 0
Talbot	1* 0 1*—1 0
Hemming	1* 0 1*—1 1
Outwater	0 1* 1*—1 0
Bassford	0 1* 1*—0
Woodward	0 1* 1*—1 0
Judge	0 0 0
Broadway	0 1* 0 —1 0
Hall	0 1* 1*—1 0
Asten	1 0 0 —0
Orr	1* 1* 0 —0
Atkins	1 1* 0 —0
Wingate	0 1 1 —1* 0
Beatty	1* 1* 1*
Reding	1 1 1
Birdseye	0 1 0
Madison	1* 0 0 —1* 1*
Wynne	1 1* 1*

HAND-BALL.

Yesterday afternoon a large number of sporting men assembled at McQuade's court, to witness the long-talked of match of Moore and Dore against Kirby and A. McQuade, the first five games, for $100. The play was not called for at least an hour after the time announced, consequently darkness came on before the close, compelling them to make it best three in five, instead of first five games. The contest was exciting throughout, many fine points being made on both sides. Mr. Moore, who was constantly applauded, is an old gentleman of about sixty-five. He is quick and active and plays a remarkable game. The low balls which he sent over the line were very difficult for A. McQuade to return. Following is the score:

FIRST GAME.

Moore	5 6 6 1 1—19	21
Dore	0 0 0 0 2— 2	
Kirby	0 0 0 3 0— 3	10
McQuade	0 2 0 5 0— 7	

SECOND GAME.

Moore	0 7 3 2 0 2 0 2—16	21
Dore	0 0 1 1 2 0 0 1— 5	
Kirby	4 0 1 3 0 1 0 0— 9	19
McQuade	0 2 0 6 0 1 1 0—10	

THIRD GAME.

Moore	0 0 0 3 1 1 1 0— 6	14
Dore	0 2 1 0 1 0 3 1— 8	
Kirby	2 2 2 1 0 2 0 1—10	21
McQuade	2 4 0 3 2 0 0 0—11	

FOURTH GAME.

Kirby	3 2 6 2—13	21
McQuade	0 0 7 1— 8	
Moore	6 0 0 0— 6	9
Dore	1 2 0 0— 3	

FIFTH GAME.

Kirby	12 1 2—15	21
McQuade	0 5 1— 6	
Moore	4 2 0— 6	11
Dore	1 4 0— 5	

A game of American racket will be played at McQuade's to-day by Barney McQuade and Michael Landy against David Barry and Lanihan.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Sydney Harbor, Cape Breton, is frozen over.

A suit was commenced at Cambridge, Mass., yesterday, to recover $10,000 damages from the Boston *Herald* for an alleged libelous article published by the latter referring to Erasmus B. Metcalf and his transactions.

The members of the Institut Canadien have presented Mr. Spriggins, Superintendent of the Mount Royal Cemetery, with a valuable present, in token of their gratitude to him for his kindness in the Guibord matter.

The shipments of butter from St. Albans, Vt., for the year 1875 aggregated 51,963 tubs, or about 2,598,150 pounds. The shipments of last year exceeded those of the present year by 4,010 tubs, or about 200,000 pounds.

Capt. Cook, of the Yale crew, writes to the Boston *Advertiser* denying that he ever proposed to Harvard to unite and withdraw from the association, and also that he has attempted to stir up strife between the two colleges.

The new bark Stonewall Jackson arrived at Norfolk, Va., yesterday from Boston. A large crowd turned out, and the Light Artillery Blues saluted her. She was visited by many prominent citizens during the evening.

The Massachusetts temperance alliance, at a meeting held yesterday, adopted a resolution requesting the Massachusetts Centennial Commissioners to protest against the sale of intoxicating liquors upon the Centennial grounds at Philadelphia.

A military commission has been appointed by the Canadian Government to inquire into the origin of the fire which destroyed the barracks on St. Helen's Island, on Christmas Eve. It is reported that there was no sentry on duty that night, orders having been received ordering the entire force to proceed to Quebec.

At a meeting of the Halifax Chamber of Commerce yesterday, a discussion was held relative to the system of foreign nations granting bounties or drawbacks on exportation of manufactured articles to the Dominion, and a resolution was passed urging upon the Government the advisability of passing an act giving the Governor General in Council the power to add additional duty to such articles equal to the bounty or drawback.

Yesterday at Cincinnati, Ohio, Charles Hemmerle, a German aged forty-three years, committed suicide by cutting his throat from ear to ear. His wife was accidentally killed some three months ago, and after burial her body was exhumed by two resurrectionists, who were captured by the Police with the body in their possession. The event has preyed upon Hemmerle's mind, and is supposed to have rendered him partially insane.

Annie Quinn, the servant girl who disappeared recently from Boston, returned to her home yesterday, saying she had been enticed away.

During the past year free high schools have been in operation in 160 towns in Maine, to which State aid was granted to the amount of $40,000.

A coal-oil lamp exploded last evening in a dwelling on Portland street, Baltimore, by which Mrs. Catharine Reinhold was severely, and her daughter Annie, aged thirteen, fatally, burned.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

The Lovingston block, a very large tenement-house on Milliken and Fourth streets, East St. Louis, Ill., and several adjacent frame buildings, were burned yesterday morning. The loss aggregates about thirty-five thousand dollars, insured for $2,000 each in the Bangor, of Maine; Boatmen's, of St. Louis; Clay, of Kentucky; Farmers', Merchants', and Mechanics', of Ohio; German-American, of Pittsburg, and Farmers' and Drovers', of Louisville.

The barrel manufactory of Jaynes & Co., near Main street, Cambridgeport, Mass., was entirely destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. The building was owned by the Boston City Flouring Mills Company, and valued at $7,500; insured for $5,000. There was stored in and about the place fifty car-loads of stock, consisting of barrels, &c., valued at $22,500, upon which there was an insurance of $11,000, and $2,000 on some other property.

The residence of David B. Sickles, at Passaic, was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night, involving a loss of $5,000, which is partially insured. While the fire was in progress, Thomas Barnaclow, a member of the McLean Hose Company, was dangerously and probably fatally injured by the fall of a chimney, which fractured both his legs. It is feared that amputation will be necessary.

A barn in Pittsfield, N. H., owned by D. Perkins, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning, together with the contents, consisting of 125 tons of hay, eight oxen, eight cows, three horses, a number of hogs, and a large quantity of farming implements. The loss is nearly $10,000, with small insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

E. G. Southwick & Co.'s dry goods store in Springfield, Mass., caught fire from the furnace last night, and was burned; loss on building, $15,000; insurance, $10,000; loss on stock, $40,000; insurance, $15,000.

The losses by the fire at Brookfield, Mass., on Tuesday night, were as follows: On Crosby's building, $6,000; insured for $4,000; Hall & Adams, boot and shoe manufacturers, on machinery, stock, and tools, $5,000; insured for $4,000.

The dwelling-house of Mrs. Rachel Gordon, ten miles north of Rising Sun, Ind., was burned last Saturday and all the inmates, Mrs. Gordon and her three children, aged respectively eight, ten, and twelve years, perished in the flames.

A barn belonging to James De Wolf Perry, in Bristol, R. I., was destroyed by fire yesterday evening. The loss is $4,000; insured for $3,000 in the Pawtucket Mutual.

The Eliot Academy, in Eliot, Me., was destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is estimated at $8,000; insurance, $3,000.

THAD. STEVENS' JOKE.

The Reading (Penn.) *News* repeats an interesting story of an incident that occurred during the close of the long session of the Fortieth Congress in the office of the Sergeant at Arms of the House of Representatives. The persons present were Hons. Thaddeus Stevens, of Lancaster; John F. Driggs, of Michigan, and J. Lawrence Getz, of Berks, and a group of impecunious members of Congress waiting to draw their arrears of pay. The narrator says: Seated upon a lounge in the background were John F. Driggs, who then represented the Lake Superior district of Michigan, and Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. The "Old Commoner" was then on the very verge of the grave—"nigh to death's door," as he himself expressed it—(he died two weeks afterward;) but although his shrunken frame gave painful evidence "of natural force abated," his eye—that lustrous orb which glittered in the cavernous depth formed by the beetling brow of a massive forehead, like the "black diamond" of the mine—was not dim." Driggs was jubilant over the passage of a bill imposing a higher rate of duty on copper, in which his constituents were deeply interested; and Mr. Stevens in his habitual vein of sarcastic humor, was "chaffing" him about it—alleging, among other things, that he had got his bill through by bribery. (This was in allusion to some nuggets of virgin copper, rudely molded into the form of paper-weights, which Driggs had distributed among members with whom he was personally intimate, as souvenirs of the mineral wealth of his district.) Upon that hint of "bribery," spake Mr. Stevens' colleague from the Berks County district: "By the way, Mr. Stevens, Driggs gave me one of those paper-weights, and I voted for his bill. Tell me—your experience is so much greater than mine—can I take it home with me and keep it without being accused of accepting a bribe?" "Well—yes," was the reply, uttered with the most deliberate gravity, "you can keep it as it is, but, if you value your good name, don't have it coined into pennies!"

VICE PRESIDENT WILSON'S WILL.

The will of the late Vice President Wilson was presented for probate in Cambridge, Mass., on Tuesday. It is a very brief document, and gives all his property, as has been heretofore reported, "to William L. Coolidge, of Natick, in trust for the support of Mary Howe, for the education and support of Eva Vreeland, and for other purposes concerning which I have already given or shall hereafter give him directions."

SAVING IN CLOTHES.

The St. Albans *Advertiser* says: "It was Polly Bancroft's habit for many years to put on new clothes occasionally, but never to take any off. After her death, in East Windsor, Vt., a few days ago, her body was found to be covered with layer upon layer of rags, and among the mass of tatters were found eighty-two little bags, holding about $20 in small coin and currency."

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

No more acceptable gift for a lady can be found than a box of Colgate & Co.'s fine perfumes. For sale by dealers in fancy goods and toilet articles, and at No. 55 John street.—*Mail.*

DO NOT WAIT TILL TO-MORROW.—Go to-day to the GREAT ORIGINAL DOLLAR STORE, No 667 Broadway, and examine the immense stock of magnificent goods of ornament use or fancy, which are now offered, on the general average plan, at prices lower than ever before in the history of the establishment. Never has such an immense variety of goods been offered at the unusual price of one dollar—and for the first season the proprietors now offer, under the general average system, in addition to their splendid goods, at a dollar for each article, beautiful bronze goods, gold and silver watches, French ornamental clocks, inlaid tables, work boxes, writing desks, work tables, &c., at prices less than their original cost of importation, or even of manufacture. Such inducements were never before offered to purchasers.—*Advertisement.*

"Drink Pure or Taste Not."

Pure liquors exhilarate, adulterated liquors intoxicate. Those who intend offering liquor to New Year's visitors should weigh well these truisms, and buy the liquors desired of DAVIS, No. 16 Vesey st., who sells only pure articles. Try him.—*Advertisement.*

THERE IS A TIDE in the affairs of men which if taken at the flood leads to fortune! Young men who would profit from this celebrated quotation, "to be led to the altar perchance," will avail themselves of the high tide for the ensuing New Year's calls by obtaining forthwith the nattiest HAT in the City from DOUGAN the Hatter, No. 100 Nassau street.—*Advertisement.*

GOOD SOUND SHERRIES for $3 50 to $7; do. Ports, Maderias, Catawba, (native,) $2 per gallon; S. O. P. Brandy, $7; fine Irish, Scotch, and American Whiskies, Old Rums, &c. H. B. KIRK & Co., No. 69 Fulton st. and No. 709 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Victoria C. Woodhull

Is to lecture again at Cooper Institute to-night. Subject: "Woman's Curse." Secure seats at No. 114 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

Caution.

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION,
PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20, 1875.

To prevent any misapprehension on the part of the public, the undersigned hereby certify and announce that no other CATALOGUE or GUIDE-BOOK of the International Exhibition of 1876, containing advertisements, other than the Official Catalogue published and sold by the "Centennial Catalogue Company," and of which S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. *are exclusive advertising agents, will be permitted to be sold within said Exhibition grounds during the continuance of the Exhibition.*

(Signed) A. T. GOSHORN,
Director General U. S. Centennial Commission.
JOHN WELSH,
President Centennial Board of Finance.

Consumption, Weak Lungs, Dyspepsia, General Debility, and Weakness promptly cured by WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists, No. 36 John st., New-York. Sold by all Druggists.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st. Established 1815. No branch offices. Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

New Year's Presents.—Gent's Toilet Slippers, Ladies', Misses', and Children's Boots and Shoes, all styles and prices, at MILLER & CO.'S, 3 Union square.

Everdell's, 302 Broadway.—Elegant boxes Note Paper for presents, weddings, visiting cards, monograms, &c.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is a Reliable remedy for Coughs, Influenza, &c. 50c. and $1.

Gentlemen will find the most stylish and elegant dress HATS at ESPENSCHEID'S, 118 Nassau st.

MARRIED.

ALLEN—JAGGER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of the bride's parents, Jericho, Long Island, WILLIAM S. ALLEN, of Queens, to JENNIE F. JAGGER. No cards.

CRAIG—DARRACH.—In Middletown, N. Y., Dec. 22, by Rev. R. H. Beattie, D. D., assisted by Revs. William H. Darrach and Charles Beattie, HECTOR CRAIG, of New-York, to MARY W. DARRACH, of Middletown.

STEELE—MULLNER.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, at the residence of the bride's mother, Plainfield, N. J., by Rev. D. J. Yerkes, ALBERT W. STEELE, of Brooklyn, to CORNELIA MULLNER, of the former place. No cards.

DIED.

BOEHM.—Rev. HENRY BOEHM died at 5 o'clock P. M., Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875, during a visit at Richmond, Staten Island, in the 101st year of his age.

Funeral services at Woodrow M. E. Church, Staten Island, at 1 o'clock on Friday, Dec. 31. Carriages will be in waiting at Huguenot Station, (near the church,) on the arrival of the train connecting with the boat leaving New-York foot of Whitehall st. at 11 o'clock.

BROWN.—At Navesink, N. J., on Monday evening, Dec. 27, ANDREW BROWN, of Brown's Dock, Shrewsbury River, N. J.

BROWN.—At Tottenville, Staten Island, on Wednesday morning, MARY JANE BROWN.

Her remains will be taken to Portchester for interment on Friday, Dec. 31. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:10 A. M.

BRUHL.—SAMUEL BRUHL, suddenly, at his residence, No. 331 West 34th st., aged 48 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, the 31st inst., at 9:30 A. M.

BACKUS.—At Newtown, Long Island, Tuesday, Dec. 28, after a long and painful illness, ELIZA A. BRETHAM, beloved wife of Ascan Backus, in the 52d year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 12 M., at her late residence, and 1 P. M. at the Reformed Church, Newtown, without further notice.

CRICHTON.—At the Grand Hotel, New-York, on 28th inst., WILLIAM CRICHTON, aged 62 years.

The remains will be taken to Baltimore for interment.

COLVILL.—Suddenly, of disease of the heart, at the Delaware Water Gap, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, JOHN COLVILL, of this City, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

CROMWELL.—On Tuesday night, Dec. 28, MARY, wife of Jacob Cromwell.

Funeral Friday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M., at No. 226 East 12th st. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

CUPPIA.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, of typhoid pneumonia, ADA WALLING, beloved wife of Henry A. Cuppia, in the 21st year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, 31st inst., at 12 M., at the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, north-west corner 4th av. and 22d st. Remains will be taken to Keyport, N. J., for interment.

CURTIS.—At Smithville, N. C., on Dec. 25, 1875, SARAH, wife of Dr. Walter G. Curtis, in her 39th year.

DAVIS.—On Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875, BENJAMIN W. DAVIS, in his 78th year.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Jan. 2, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 14 Willow st., Brooklyn.

DEXTER.—At his residence, No. 30 West 9th st., on the 29th inst., GEORGE RICHARDS DEXTER, in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also members of the Adelphic Lodge and Chapter, F. and A. M., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon at 4 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Boston for interment.

The members of Adelphic Lodge, No. 348, F. and A. M., are requested to attend the funeral of our late brother, GEORGE RICHARDS DEXTER as above.

D. B. HOWELL, Master.

EAGLESON.—Tuesday, Dec. 28, 1875, JAMES HENRY, eldest son of Alexander and Jane Eagleson, in the 33d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Thursday, Dec. 30, 1875, at 8 P. M., at the residence of his parents, No. 58 East 4th st. Any gentlemen wishing to accompany the remains to Green-Wood will meet at the house on Friday, at 10 A. M.

HOWARD.—On Monday, 27th inst., of diphtheria, LILLIE MAY, only (surviving) daughter of John W. and Lydia M. Howard, aged 8 years 9 months and 27 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 30th inst., at 2 P. M., from No. 691 Bushwick av., corner of De Kalb, Brooklyn, E. D.

JACOBS.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 28, EMMA, widow of Joseph Jacobs, in the 59th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, 31st inst., at 10 A. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, Edward A. Price, No. 353 West 32d st.

☞ Philadelphia and San Francisco papers please copy.

JONES.—Aug. 25, suddenly, at sea, WILLIAM T., only son of Susan and the late Lewis Jones, aged 19 years and 17 days.

LEFFERTS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 28, KATIE PRICE, youngest daughter of Lewis and Phebe A. Lefferts.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Dec. 30, at 7:30 P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 60 Charles st.

MILES.—In this City, on Dec. 28, Mrs. ANN MILES, in the 84th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her son, William Miles, No. 229 Henry st., on Friday, Dec. 31, at 11 A. M.

MAXWELL.—At Easton, Penn., Dec. 26, 1875, M. LOUISA, widow of the late Hon. Henry D. Maxwell.

MILLER.—At West Brighton, Staten Island, Wednesday, Dec. 29, ISAAC M., youngest son of Sarah E. and the late Isaac L. Miller.

Funeral from Park Baptist Church, Port Richmond, Friday, Dec. 31, at 1:30 P. M.

POST.—At Newport, R. I., Dec. 27, PHILIP ALLEN, younger son of Margaret Gibbes and Edwin A. Post, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Church of the Transfiguration, No. 3 East 29th st., on Thursday morning, the 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

ROBINSON.—Suddenly, at Washington, D. C., on Dec. 25, KATE ISABEL, youngest daughter of Priscilla and the late William P. Robinson, aged 17 years and 10 months.

Funeral from the residence of her mother, No. 96 4th av., Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 31 at 2 P. M.

TITSWORTH.—Suddenly, on Wednesday, Dec. 29, at his home, Plainfield, N. J., JOHN D. TITSWORTH, SR., aged 67 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

DRESSING GOWNS

AND SMOKING JACKETS,

AT WARD'S SHIRT STORES,

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

DO YOU FEEL THE NEED OF A TONIC that will promptly BUILD UP, INVIGORATE, VITALIZE, and REINFORCE the system, restore the Strength, Vigor, and Energy both of Body and Brain and make you feel like a new being? Then use WINCHESTER'S HYPOPHOSPHITE OF LIME AND SODA, the most perfect Vitalizing Tonic and Invigorator ever discovered. Keep up the Strength! Fortify the System! Sustain the Vital Forces and Powers! or, in other words, ASSIST NATURE! by using this famous Tonic. By so doing disease will be overcome, vigorous health will result, and life will be prolonged. This celebrated preparation of WINCHESTER'S is NATURE'S GREATEST ASSISTANT, and is extensively and regularly prescribed by all leading Physicians in all cases where a PURE and RELIABLE TONIC is indicated. Prices $1 and $2 per bottle. Prepared only by
WINCHESTER & CO., Chemists,
Sold by all druggists. No. 36 John st., New-York.

THE FOREIGN MAILS FOR THE WEEK ending Saturday, Jan. 1, 1876, will close at this office on Tuesday, at 3:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Wyoming, via Queenstown; on Wednesday, at 11 A. M., for Europe, per steamer China, via Queenstown; on Thursday, at 11:30 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Pommerania, via Plymouth and Hamburg; on Saturday, at 5 A. M., for Europe, per steamer Germanic, via Queenstown, and at 5 A. M. for Scotland, per steamer California, via Glasgow. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

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PARKE'S, NO. 186 FRONT ST., NEAR FULTON.

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FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.
THE LARGEST ASSORTMENT AND LOWEST PRICES.
HOWARD & CO., NO. 222 5TH AV.
OPEN IN THE EVENING.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, ASAHEL, MADE OF GOD, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, N. Y.

FINE BOOKS AT AUCTION.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at the Clinton Hall sale rooms. Sale of a large COLLECTION OF FINE BOOKS, mostly illustrated works. Best editions of English and American authors in fine bindings.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

SEVRES CHINA, DRESDEN, CHOISY, AND MAJOLICA WARES.—Also, elegant JAPANESE PORCELAIN VASES, BRONZES, CLOCKS, &c., now on exhibition at the Art Rooms, No. 817 Broadway, to be sold THURSDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 30, at 3 o'clock.
The Messrs. LEAVITT, Auctioneers.

OFFICE OF THE BLEECKER STREET AND FULTON FERRY RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 18 10TH AV.,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT SEALED proposals for the advertising space of thirty-two cars of this company will be received by the undersigned until Jan. 5, at noon. They should contain specifications as to time and quantity of space.
ALVAN S. SOUTHWORTH, Receiver.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUFacturers of sewing silk, machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

ALBERT SMITH, DEALER IN THE FINEST Beef and Mutton brought to New-York. Also, in the best Poultry, Game, Fruit, Vegetables, Fish, Oysters &c. No. 516 6th av., one door below 31st st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE BEST SUNDAY NEWSPAPER.

Long experience in the publication of THE TIMES has shown that no issue of this paper is more carefully read, or more popular in the family circle, than the Sunday edition. So well is this understood that all the leading dry-goods firms prefer to insert their heaviest advertisements in it, certain that they will be seen and read on that day by a larger number of the class of readers who make their best customers. The leisure of Sunday afternoons gives an opportunity for quiet reading, and the paper which is taken up after dinner is not put down till every item of interest in it has been thoroughly exhausted. It is well understood that on such occasions readers look for something more in their paper than brief news of the preceding day. The news paragraphs are looked through first, as much from habit as interest; and readers then turn to the literary and other columns of the paper for amusement or instruction. The Sunday edition of THE TIMES has always been made up with a view of meeting the special wants of its readers, and of being a welcome guest in every family. In the first place nothing is ever allowed to appear, either in its literary, news, or advertisement columns, which could offend the most refined, or which could not be read aloud in any circle. Then there are certain special features of the paper which make it of interest to a very wide class of readers. The

Household Column

is one of those. It contains something of interest for every department of the household; answers to correspondents on matters pertaining to domestic life, useful receipts, and other information for the kitchen and is generally a useful weekly compendium of information for all who have charge of household affairs. The

Original Stories,

by well-known authors, are a prominent feature of the Sunday edition. Some of the best recent stories of Bret Harte, William Black, Thomas Hardy, and other popular writers were written for and first published in this paper. The

Literary Selections

are carefully made from the best articles in magazine literature, and have always been a popular department of the TIMES. There is also a

Military Column,

containing all that is of interest to military men and the National Guard, with summaries of each week's doings at Creedmoor and other rifle ranges, which now occupy so large a share of public attention.

The Foreign Correspondence

is among the best of its kind, the writers being gentlemen of ability and prominence on the foreign press. The

Special Articles

which appear in the Sunday edition of the TIMES are always original and interesting, and are the work of men thoroughly posted on the subjects of which they treat. In addition to these special features, the Sunday edition of the TIMES contains all the domestic, foreign, and local news, and no pains or expense are spared to make it acceptable to the best and most intelligent classes of readers.

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THE BEST ADVERTISING MEDIUM IN AMERICA.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY

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Reprinted from the

CHURCH QUARTERLY REVIEW.

With an Introductory by

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D.,

Editor in Chief of the CHURCH JOURNAL.

AUGUST BRENTANO,
Publisher,
No. 39 Union square, New-York.

PUBLISHED THIS DAY:
GOD AND THE BIBLE.
A REVIEW OF OBJECTIONS TO "LITERATURE AND DOGMA."
By MATTHEW ARNOLD.

1 vol., 16mo. Uniform with "Literature and Dogma." $1 50.

In this book Mr. Arnold treats with much force and with the literary skill for which he is distinguished, the various criticisms made upon his previous remarkable volume, "Literature and Dogma." Like that, it is written not to destroy religion, but to build it up on what Mr. Arnold considers more permanent and immovable foundations. Both volumes are peculiarly significant of the transition now going on in the realm of theology, and merit the most careful reading.

THE INN ALBUM.
By ROBERT BROWNING.

1 vol., 16mo. Beveled edges. $1 50.

Painful the tale is, as always is fit subject for a tragedy. But it is powerfully told. We rank "The Inn Album" beyond anything Mr. Browning has written of late. To us it seems almost equal to "Pippa Passes"—equal perhaps it would be if we knew it equally well. Mr. Browning is reverting to his original simplicity, and with it his old strength is once more fully showing itself.—*London Athenæum.*

THE SNOW IMAGE,
AND OTHER TWICE TOLD TALES.

Vol. VIII. of the "Little Classic" edition of Hawthorne's Works. With picture of the "Great Stone Face." $1 25.

With such winsome exteriors and valuable contents, these little books must find a multitude of customers.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WITH HARP AND CROWN.

By the authors of "Ready Money Mortiboy," "My Little Girl," &c. Paper, 75 cents; cloth, $1 25.

Rich in observation, full of knowledge of the world, abounding in consummately clever sketches of character, it is a novel which, while it will entertain every one, will also leave every one better for having read it. —*London Hour.*

*** For sale by booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the publishers.
JAMES R. OSGOOD & CO., Boston.
E. P. DUTTON & CO., No. 713 Broadway, New-York, Special Agents for J. R. O. & Co.'s publications.

SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG,
Nos. 743 and 745 Broadway,
New-York,
Have now ready:

1.
BENJAMIN ROBERT HAYDON.
MEMOIRS, CORRESPONDENCE, AND TABLE-TALK,
By his son, F. W. HAYDON.

Comprising a large number of hitherto unpublished letters from KEATS, WILKIE, SOUTHEY, WORDSWORTH, KIRKUP, LAMB, LEIGH HUNT, LANDSEER, and others. In two volumes, 8vo, cloth extra, illustrated with a portrait and facsimiles of many interesting sketches, including a portrait of HAYDON drawn by KEATS, and HAYDON's portraits of WILKIE, KEATS, LEIGH HUNT, and MARIA FOOTE, sketched by him in his journals, &c., &c. $13 50.

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Collected and edited from MSS. supplied by the family of Rev. FRANCIS MAHONY,
By BLANCHARD JERROLD.

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CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE IN THE WORLD.
67,782 MAGNIFICENT HOLIDAY BOOKS AT OUR PRICE.
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96,892 BIBLES AND PRAYER-BOOKS AT ANY PRICE.
50,000 GIFT BOOKS AT 50c. EACH.
LEGGAT BROS., 3 Beekman st., opp. new Post Office.

POLITICAL.

THE CENTRAL ITALIAN ASSOCIATION of the Fifth Senatorial District have had a meeting Dec. 27, 1875, and have elected for the year 1876, the following officers:

President, Lewis F. Merlino; Vice President, Felix D. Cunio; Corresponding Secretary, Lewis Canale; Financial Secretary, A. Cerezuino; Treasurer, John Rivara.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 29, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	36	Horns, No	350
Bees-wax, pks	3	Molasses,(N.O.,) bbls	2,361
Cotton, bales	4,500	Resin, bbls	64
Cotton-seed Oil, bbls	490	Oil-cake, pks	1,220
Copper, bbls	30	Pork, pks	534
Dried Fruit, pks	16	Beef, pks	93
Eggs, bbls	791	Cut-meats, pks	1,066
Flour, bbls	13,354	Grease, pks	82
Wheat, bushels	21,520	Lard, pks	2,276
Corn, bushels	48,332	Stearine, pks	55
Oats, bushels	4,527	Butter, pks	3,320
Rye, bushels	100	Cheese, pks	2,245
Malt, bushels	2,560	Tallow, pks	51
Barley, bushels	6,500	Dressed Hogs, No	1,173
Grass-seed, bags	310	Pea-nuts, bags	365
Beans, bbls	667	Pecans, pks	334
Peas, bbls	13,490	Rice, pks	184
Corn-meal, bags	291	Skins, bales	7
B. W. Flour, pks	203	Starch, bxs	688
Oat-meal, bbls	82	Tobacco, hhds	25
Hops, bales	581	Tobacco, bxs. and cs	88
Hides, No	6,423	Whisky, bbls	813
Hides, bales	1,252	Wool, bales	1,491
Leather, sides	2,679		

BEES-WAX—Has been in demand, with Yellow quoted at from 31c.@33c. ⅌ lb., fancy lots higher.

CANDLES—Quiet at former rates.

Prices of Candles in New-York at the close of

	1874.	1875.
Adamantine, ⅌ lb	13@17	12¾@17½
Paraffine, ⅌ lb	26@27	20 @21
Sperm, ⅌ lb	28@30	29 @38

COAL—Has been in limited demand at somewhat irregular prices.

Prices of Coal in New-York at the close of

	1874.	1875.
Anthracite, ⅌ 2,000 lb	$5@$6	$5 25@$6 50
Liverpool Cannel	12@18	12 00@18 00

COFFEE—Rio dull within the nominal range of 16½c.@19c., gold, for Good Ordinary to Prime invoices. Sales reported, since our last, of 877 bags by the St. Ursula, 200 bags by the Morning Star, and 5,000 bags by the Alvington, (in lots,) on private terms. Other kinds quiet and unsettled.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery, but at reduced quotations, the revised official figures indicating a decline of 1-16@⅛c. ⅌ lb....Ordinary now quoted at 10¼c.; Low Middling, 12 11-16c.@12 15-16c.; Middling, 13¼c.@13 7-16c. ⅌ lb....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 3,041 bales, (of which 2,622 bales were on last evening,) including 2,506 bales to shippers, 519 bales to spinners, and 16 bales to speculators....More demand has been noted for forward delivery, opening at easier rates, but subsequently rallying....Sales have been reported since our last of 20,400 bales, (of which 2,800 bales were on last evening and 17,600 bales to-day,) with 1,000 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with December options closing at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c.; January, 13 3-32c.@13⅛c.; February, 13 5-16c.@13 11-32c.; March, 13 9-16c.@13 19-32c.; April, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; May, 14 1-32c.@14 1-16c.; June, 14¼c.@14 9-32c.; July, 14 13-32c.@14 15-32c.; August, 14⅝c.@14 9-16c., showing an advance of 1-32c.@1-16c. ⅌ lb....The receipts at this port to-day were 4,500 bales, and at all the shipping ports were 20,842 bales, against 25,070 bales same day last week; and for the week, 114,342 bales, against 134,018 bales last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 2,268,262 bales, against 2,077,971 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year. ....Consolidated exports (four days) to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 23,418 bales; to the Continent, 8,276 bales....Stock in New-York to-day, 135,164 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 803,449 bales.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	10¼	10¼	10¼	10¼
Strict Ordin'y	11	11	11	11
Good Ordinary	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11¾
Strict G'd Or'y	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Low Middling	12 11-16	12 13-16	12 15-16	12 15-16
Strict L'w Mid	13 1-16	13 3-16	13 5-16	13 5-16
Middling	13¼	13⅜	13 7-16	13 7-16
Good Middling	13⅝	13¾	14	14
Strict G'd Mid	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	14⅜
Middling Fair	14½	14⅝	14¾	14¾
Fair	15⅛	15¼	15⅜	15⅜

Stained.

Good Ordinary	10⅝	Low Middling	12⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	11⅝	Middling	12⅝

FLOUR AND MEAL—A somewhat livelier movement has been reported in State and Western Flour, at essentially unchanged quotations. Superfine and shipping Extras have been more sought after at the ruling figures. Trade and family Extras have been in moderate request within the previous range. Holders have been generally prompt in meeting the requirements of buyers. Desirable lines of shipping Extras have been in exceptionally light supply for early delivery. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,400 bbls., of all grades, including unsound lots at $4 10@$5 75, mainly at $4 50@$5; very inferior to choice No. 2 Flour at $3 25@$4, mainly at $3 50@$3 80; poor to choice Superfine and Western at $4 15@$4 60, chiefly at $4 25@$4 35; inferior to choice Extra State, $4 85@$5 35, chiefly at $5 15@$5 25; choice to fancy do., $5 35@$5 85; City Mills Extra, $5 10@$6 75, chiefly at $5 90@$6 20; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $4 80@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; round-hoop Ohio at $4 80@$5 35 for small lots and lines; very poor to very choice Minnesota Extras, plain, $5 15@$7 50, and patent at $6 50@$9 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the reported sales have been 4,600 bbls. shipping stock, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour in limited demand at unchanged rates; 725 bbls. sold....Rye Flour steady, on sales of 300 bbls....Corn-meal less active at former figures; sales equal to 350 bbls....Stock of Wheat Flour here estimated at 380,850 bbls.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in more demand, mainly for export, at somewhat firmer prices, with holders less urgent in their offerings of most qualities. Winter Wheat has been attracting considerable attention from export buyers, and prime to choice samples have been quoted stronger on much lighter offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 30 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 20 for ungraded Milwaukee Spring, afloat, (16,000 bushels,) with $1 23 reported as bid for No. 2 do., in store; $1 08@$1 10 for No. 3 Spring, New-York inspection, (car lots;) $1 08, in part, for No. 3 Chicago, afloat, and $1 07 for do., in store; 98c.@$1 15 for inferior and ungraded Spring, mostly car lots; $1 02½ for inferior Mixed Spring, in store, (24,000 bushels;) 98c. for Rejected Spring; $1 30@$1 37 for very good to very choice Red Western; $1 45 for very choice Amber Pennsylvania, (6,000 bushels,) ⅌ bushel....Corn has been also in better demand for home use and shipment, at an advance of 1c.@1½c. ⅌ bushel in the instance of new Mixed and Yellow, and at a slight improvement, also, on "no grade" Western and old Mixed Western. Sales have been reported since our last of 82,000 bushels, at 70c. for prime sailing vessel old Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 59c.@65½c. for damp to prime dry new Mixed Western, mostly at 65½c. for Mixed and New-York inspection; 59c.@60c. for "no grade" new Mixed Western, New-York inspection; 66½c. for new White Southern; 66c. for new Yellow Southern, and 65c.@66c. for new Yellow Western, chiefly at the latter rate; 73c. for prime old Mixed Western, (16 car loads;) 74c. for prime old Yellow Western, (8,000 bushels,) afloat; 71½c. for Yellow do., in store, (3,900 bushels.) ....Rye and Peas unchanged....Barley about steady, with sales reported of 3,000 bushels fair Canada at $1 14; 10,000 bushels do., to arrive, (prompt shipment from Canada,) at $1 10, and 3,000 bushels two-rowed State at 85c.@90c....Of Barley Malt, 2 carloads of two-rowed State, to arrive, sold at $1 08, cash....Oats have been in more request and quoted a shade higher, closing firmly for prime, which have been offered sparingly. Sales have been reported of 43,500 bushels at 49c. for prime Mixed Chicago; 45c.@46c. for No. 3 New-York; 48c.@50c. for fair to good White State; 44c.@47½c. for poor to good Mixed State, and 47c.@50c. for White Western, odd lots....Feed quiet at former prices.

HAY AND STRAW—Have been moderately inquired for at firm rates.

Prices of Hay and Straw at the Close of

	1874.	1875.
Shipping Hay, ⅌ 100 lb	50@$ 65	70@$ 80
Bale Hay, for local use, ⅌ 100 lb	70@1 00	90@1 15
Rye Straw, ⅌ 100 lb	40@ 67	80@1 15
Oat Straw, ⅌ 100 lb	45@ 50	70@ 80

HIDES—Have been in more demand at about previous prices, with sales reported of 2,455 Bogota, 450 Dry Texas, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 650 Western and 700 City Slaughter on private terms; 876 California, 22 lb., at 20½c., and 600 Matamoras Kips on private terms....Stock in first hands here, 140,000 Hides and 1,126 bales do., (against 224,600 Hides and 1,129 bales do. same time last year,) including 49,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, &c.; 2,700 Dry Montevideo, 13,800 Dry Rio Grande, 1,500 Dry California, 18,000 Dry Central American, 22,000 Dry Bogota, 2,200 Dry African, 1,000 Dry West India, 600 Dry Maranham, 12,000 Dry Tampico, 4,000 Dry Mexican, 13,000 Dry and Salted Texas, Western, and Southern; 166 bales Calcutta Cow, and 960 bales Calcutta Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been in pretty fair demand within the previous range, with New-York State, new crop, quoted at 10c.@15c., (with choice to fancy at higher figures;) Eastern, 10c.@15c.; Wisconsin, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 5c.@10c.; Olds, all growths, 4c.@6c.; California, 17c.@20c.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1874.	1875.
New crop Domestic, ⅌ lb	35c.@50c.	10c.@15c.
Older growths, ⅌ lb	8c.@25c.	4c.@10c.

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—Have been in rather limited request at essentially unaltered figures.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1874.	1875.
Eastern Laths, ⅌ thousand	$1 75@$	$1 60@$ ....
Rockland Lime, ⅌ bbl	1 00@ 1 65	1 00@ 1 50
Eastern Spruce Lumber, ⅌ 1,000 feet	14 00@17 00	12 00@16 00

LEATHER—Has been in fair demand and held with a fair show of confidence.

Prices of Sole Leather in New-York at the Close of

	1874.	1875.
Hemlock Sole, ⅌ lb	25@30	23½@27½
Crop, ⅌ lb	33@36½	31 @35
Oak Upper, in rough	28@31	26 @29
Hemlock Upper, in rough	27@29	25 @26

MOLASSES—Of New-Orleans, 300 bbls. sold at 54c.@59c. for prime to very choice. Market steady, but otherwise dull.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been very moderately sought after within the previous range of $1 65@$1 75 for strained to good strained; $1 85@$2 for No. 2; $2 25@$3 12½ for No. 1; $3 87½@$7 for Pale to Extra Pale and Window Glass, ⅌ 280 lb. Sales 300 bbls. Nos. 2 and 1 at $2@$4 ⅌ 280 lb....Tar has been inactive at $2 12½@$2 25 ⅌ bbl....City Pitch at $2@$2 12½....Spirits Turpentine has been in moderate demand, with merchantable, for prompt delivery, quoted at 37½c. ⅌ gallon; sales, 50 bbls. at this price.

OIL-CAKE—Has been in limited request, with Western, in bags, quoted at $45 25@$45 50, currency; City quoted at $41, gold.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been more sought after and held more firmly; quoted at 7¼c., in bulk, and 10⅝c., in shipping order, for early delivery....Refined has been in better demand, with early delivery quoted at the close at 13c.; sales, 6,500 bbls. at 12⅞c.@13c., chiefly at 13c....Refined, in cases, 16½c.@19c.... Naphtha at 8¾c.@9½c. for City....Refined Petroleum, at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted at 12½c.@12⅝c. ....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, at 12⅝c.@12½c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been very quiet for prompt delivery, with prices quoted about steady. Sales for early delivery have been reported of small lots of new Western Mess at $20 75@$21....Western Prime Mess quoted at $19 50; City do., $21 75; Extra Prime, $16 ⅌ bbl. Sales, 50 bbls. Extra Prime at $16....And for forward delivery, Western Mess, sales were made of 1,000 bbls., December options, at $20 65@$20 70, with January option quoted at $20 25@$20 40; February option at $20 35@$20 50; March at $20 55@$20 70 ⅌ bbl., showing a lower range on options.... Dressed Hogs have been in fair demand, with City quoted at 8¾c.@9¼c. for heavy to light; Pigs at 9⅝c.; Western at 8½c., (at which price seven car loads Western were reported sold)....Cut-meats have been quiet at rather easier figures....Sales have been reported of 23,000 lb. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, at 10¼c.@12⅝c., the latter rate for fancy, and sundry small lots of City bulk stock within our previous range. ....Bacon inactive, with City Long Clear quoted at 10⅝c.; Western Long Clear at 10⅝c.@10⅝c. Sales, 125 boxes City Long Clear at 10¾c....Western Steam Lard has been more active at an improvement of 1-16c.@⅛c. ⅌ lb., closing steady....Of Western Steam, for early delivery here, sales have been reported of 750 tcs., to refiners, at 12¾c., closing at 12⅞c. bid....And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, sales have been made of 2,500 tcs., seller January, at 12⅞c.; 3,250 tcs., February, at 13 1-16c.@13⅛c., closing at 13 1-16c.; 500 tcs., March, at 13 3-16c., closing at 13 3-16c.@13¼c.; 500 tcs., April option, at 13 5-16c. ⅌ lb....City Lard has been more sought after at firmer prices, with sales reported of 227 tcs. City Steam at 12⅝c.@12⅞c., and 250 tcs. No. 1 do. at 12⅜c. ⅌ lb....Refined Lard has been more active, with sales reported since our last of 1,300 tcs. for the Continent at 12⅞c., part at 13c., and small lots for West Indies at 12⅞c. ⅌ lb....Beef steady, with sales of 100 bbls....Of Beef Hams, 50 bbls. sold at $22 50 ⅌ bbl....Butter, Cheese, and Eggs moderately sought after within the previous range....Tallow has been in fair demand, and quoted steady, with sales of 80,000 lb. prime at 9 15-16c.; 75 bbls. do. at the same price, and choice City quoted at 10c.@10⅛c....Stearine quiet, with prime Western, in tcs., quoted at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; prime to choice City, 13¼c.@13⅜c.

RICE—Has been in moderate request and quoted steady.

Prices of Rice in New-York at the Close of

Per 100 lb.	1874.	1875.
Carolina	$7 00@$8 50	$6 75@$7 50
Rangoon	6 25@ 6 50	6 25@ 6 50
Rangoon, in bond, (gold)	2 75@ 2 87½	2 50@ 2 60
Patna	7 25@ 7 50	7 25@ 7 50
Patna, in bond, (gold)	4 00@ 4 25	4 00@ 4 25

SEEDS—Clover in demand, and strictly prime to fancy held firmly; sales reported of 25 bags choice State at 13¾c., and 30 bags good do. at 12¾c. ⅌ lb.; fancy lots quoted higher. Other Grass Seeds dull and nominal....Of Calcutta Linseed, sales have been reported of 5,500 bags at $2, gold, ⅌ 56 lb., four months' credit.

SKINS—Have been rather quiet on the basis of previous quotations.

Prices Current in New-York at the Close of

	1874.	1875.
Honduras Deer, ⅌ lb	55c.@57½c.	nom.
Vera Cruz Deer, ⅌ lb	55c.@60c.	—@47½c.
Tampico, Goat, ⅌ lb	—@55c.	—@50c.
Vera Cruz, ⅌ lb	*48c.@50c.	45c.@50c.

*Gold.

SOAP—Has been in moderate demand, with Castile quoted at 8½c.@8¾c.; Colgate's Family, 8½c., currency; Eureka, 7c.@7½c., and W. F. Taylor's Family, 7c., less usual discount.

SPICES—Have been generally dull at previous prices.

Prices in New-York at the Close of

	1874, Gold.	1875, Gold.
No. 1 Nutmegs, ⅌ lb	$1 07½@$1 10	$1 00 @$1 05
Mace, ⅌ lb	1 00 @ 1 22½	1 10 @ 1 12½
Cloves, ⅌ lb	30 @ 42	45 @ 47½
Pepper, ⅌ lb	20¼@ 27	14½@ 24
Ginger, ⅌ lb	11 @ 11½	9 @ 11
Pimento, ⅌ lb	11¼@ 11½	11 @ 13½

SUGARS—Raw steady, but less active; quotations as in our last. Sales 10,000 bags Pernambuco at 8c.@8⅛c., and 100 hhds. Melado at 5½c. ⅌ lb. Refined in demand, with Powdered and Granulated quoted at 10⅝c.@10⅞c., and other kinds as before.

TEAS—Have been rather more sought after at about former rates; sales, 1,500 half chests Green, 600 half chests Oolong, and 500 half chests Japan on private terms.

WHISKY—Sold to the extent of 175 bbls., in lots, at $1 15 ⅌ gallon; market steady.

FREIGHTS—Berth room has been in moderate request, with rates quoted, in instances, rather weaker. And vessels on charter have been in fairly active demand, mainly for Petroleum, Grain, and Cotton, with rates, however, favoring shippers slightly. ....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 9d. ⅌ bushel; 250 bbls. Resin at 2s. 9d. ⅌ 280 lb.; 50 hhds. Tallow at 35s. ⅌ ton; and by steam, 8,000 bushels Wheat at 10½d. ⅌ bushel; 1,250 bales Cotton at 13-32d.@7-16d. ⅌ lb.; 3,000 pks. Provisions, (mainly Bacon,) and 50 pks. Tallow, reported at 50s., and 70 tons Leather at 45s. ⅌ ton; also, a ship, 1,159 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a British brig, 282 tons, with Deals and Birch, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) at 75s., and 35s.; an American bark, with about 2,500 bales Cotton, from Galveston, and two ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at ⅝d. ⅌ lb.; and an American ship, with about 4,000 bales Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at about ⅝d. And from Chicago, of through freight, by steam, recent shipments have been very limited, and rates have been quoted weaker, down to 90c.@95c., via New-York, 90c. via Boston and Philadelphia, and 80c.@85c., via Portland, ⅌ 100 lb....For London, by sail, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ⅌ bbl. 16,000 bushels Wheat at 8¼d. ⅌ bushel; and 2,000 Oars at ¾d. ⅌ foot, running measurement; and, by steam, 8,000 bushels Grain, at 11½d. ⅌ 60 lb.; 675 pks. Provisions reported on the basis of 7s. ⅌ bbl.; 500 bales Hops at ¾d. ⅌ lb.: 120 tons Measurement Goods, in lots, at 30s.@32s. 6d. ⅌ ton; and 5,000 Staves on private terms....For Glasgow, by steam, small lots of Provisions at 50s. ⅌ ton; also an Austrian bark, 908 tons, rumored as hence, with Flour at 3s. 3d. ⅌ bbl., and Grain at 9½d. ⅌ bushel, but without confirmation....For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 4s. ⅌ bbl....For the United Kingdom, direct, a German bark, 459 tons, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms, quoted nominally at 5s. 3d.@5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; and a British ship, 989 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Oil-cake, rumored on private terms, but without confirmation....For Penarth Roads and orders, a bark, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, from Baltimore, at 7s. 3d. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an American brig, 399 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. ⅌ bbl., (with privileges confined to the United Kingdom,) and a British bark, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, reported at 7s. 1½d. ⅌ quarter....For Havre, an American brig, with about 1,700 bales Cotton, from Norfolk, reported at £1,100, and three ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, (reported as chartered there,) at 1⅛c. ⅌ lb....For Hamburg, by steam, 8,000 bushels Corn, at 14d. ⅌ bushel....For Antwerp, a British bark, 861 tons, with about 6,200 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ⅌ bbl., (with option of London.)....For Bremen, a German ship, 765 tons, hence, with about 4,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 4s. 4½d. ⅌ bbl....For Cadiz, an American bark, 679 tons, hence, with Tobacco, &c., reported at £1,200....For the Mediterranean direct, three ships, with Cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1¼c.@1 5-16c. ⅌ lb....For Genoa, an Italian bark, 398 tons, hence, with general cargo, including Petroleum, (in cases,) Residuum, and Tobacco on private terms....For Buenos Ayres, an American brig, 436 tons, hence, with general cargo, reported on private terms....For the north side of Cuba, a brig and five schooners, reported from St. John, (as chartered there,) on the basis of 20c.@21c. for Box Shooks and $6 for Lumber, and a schooner, hence and back, reported at $5 25 for Sugar....For Matanzas, a bark and schooner, hence, with empty hhds., reported at $1, currency....For the Windward Islands, (options of two ports,) two American schooners, 374 and 184 tons, hence, with general cargo on private terms....For St. Jago de Cuba, an American brig, with coal, from Baltimore, reported at $2 50 ⅌ ton....For Port Spain, a schooner, with Lumber from Jacksonville, reported at $8....For Jamaica, an American brig, about 1,500 bbls. capacity, hence, with general cargo, reported at 42½c. ⅌ bbl....For Boston, four schooners, hence, with Coal, reported within the range of $1 90@$2 ⅌ ton....For Philadelphia, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $6 50; and another, with do., from Fernandina, at $6....For New-York, two schooners, with Lumber, from ports in Georgia, at $6.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Dec. 29, under a Supreme Court foreclosure order, S. T. Freeman, Esq., Referee, R. V. Harnett sold in one parcel six lots together, forming a plot in size 100.5 by 150, on Eighth avenue, south-west corner of Seventieth street, for $67,000, to S. W. Hoffman, plaintiff in the legal action. Under a similar decree, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, T. H. Landon, Esq., Referee, James M. Miller sold in one parcel three lots, each 25 by 100.8, situate on East Eighty-sixth street, north side, 125 feet east of Third avenue, for $15,000, to the Yorkville Savings Bank, plaintiff in the foreclosure suit. The same auctioneer also sold under a court order similar to the last above named, W. S. Kelley, Esq., Referee, a one-story frame house, with lot 25 by 100, located on West One Hundred and Sixtieth street, south side, 175 feet east of Tenth avenue, for $2,225, the buyer being Robert A. Gleason. No other sales were effected.

The remaining legal auctions announced were adjourned as follows: Sale by E. H. Ludlow & Co. of the house and lot No. 214 West Forty-sixth street, west of Broadway, Jan. 10; sale by A. H. Muller & Son of two lots on East Fifty-fourth street, west of First avenue, Jan. 12; sale by R. V. Harnett of the house and lot No. 141 Cedar street, east of Washington street, Jan. 12, and sale by same auctioneer of a one-third interest in the plot of land bounded by West Sixty-first street, Eighth avenue, Circle, and Grand Boulevard, Jan. 12.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

Three sales are noticed for to-day, viz.:

By James M. Miller, Superior Court foreclosure sale, Joseph Meeks, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 84.4, on East Seventy-ninth street, south side, 50 feet west of Fourth avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, J. P. O'Neil, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100, on East Forty-fifth street, south side, 100 feet west of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, Thomas Boese, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 95.1, on Sylvan place, north-west corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street.

EXCHANGE SALES—WEDNESDAY, DEC. 29.

NEW-YORK.

By Richard V. Harnett.

6 lots on 8th av., s. w. corner of 70th st., together forming plot 100.5x150, sold in one parcel	$67,000

By James M. Miller.

3 lots on East 86th st., n. s., 125 ft. e. of 3d av., each 25x100.8, sold together	$15,000
1 one-story frame house and lot on West 160th st., s. s., 175 ft. e. of 10th av., lot 25x100	2,225

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Dec. 28.

48th st., s. s. 300 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x100.5; A. De Witt Baldwin, Referee, to John Strobel	$15,100
11th av., 25 ft. n. of 71st st., 25x100; also 70th st., n. s., 350 ft. w. of 10th av., 125x100; C. Rachel Rhoades to J. H. H. Rhoades	45,150
11th av., 50 ft. n. of 71st st., 25x100; also 70th st., n. s., 200 ft. w. of 10th av., 75x100.5; same to same	35,150
Washington av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of 166th st., 67.8x200, (23d Ward;) John M. Mayer and wife to George Zaun	14,000
Madison av., n. e. corner of 53d st., 20.5x85; George J. Hamilton and wife to William A. Dibble	50,000
69th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 8th av., 53.3x114.5 x95.11x50; Terence Farley and wife to Hugh Blesson	4,000
1st av., n. e. corner of 76th st., 22.4x79; John G. Doring and wife to William R. Clarson	nom.
3d av., s. e. corner of 35th st., 60x19.6; James J. Burns to Mary E. Burns	8,000
Sullivan st., No. 37, 201.7½ ft. s. e. of Broome st., 21x86; Diedrick Fink and wife to Richard E. Johnston	15,000
141st st., n. s., 275 ft. e. of 11th av., 50x½ block; Henry B. Hammond and wife to Joseph L. Jernegan	nom.
2d av., n. w. corner of 85th st., 26x75; William H. Johnston and wife to John M. Mayer	21,000
48th st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of 1st av., 50x100.5; George Zaun and wife to John M. Mayer	36,000
57th st., n. s., 325 ft. w. of 9th av., 25x100.5; William Sinclair, Referee, to William A. Cauldwell, &c.	3,000
120th st., n. s., 116.8 ft. w. of 1st av., 16.8x100.10; Edward D. Gale, Referee, to Reuben Mapelsden	21,500
51st st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 8th av., 20x100.5; Isadore M. Bach to Steven R. V. Cooper	100
46th st., n. s., 165 ft. w. of 8th av., leasehold; James L. Price to James Price	15,000
5th av., s. e. corner 78th st., 25.5x100; Aaron Kamak to Max Kamak	nom.
117th st., n. s., 168.6 ft. w. of 3d av., 19x100.11; Bernard Egan and wife to Philip Milligan	6,600
Concord av., s. s., 125 ft. w. of Cedar st., 25x111.4; Elizabeth A. O'Keefe to Mary E. O'Keefe	600
123d st., s. s., 250 ft. from 1st av., 52x100.11; Cornelia Graham to James V. Burrell	nom.
83d st., s. s., 70 ft. w. of 1st av., 30x98.9; Christian Heber, Jr., to Anna Reinhart	....
11th st., No. 527, leasehold; Peter Hermann to Louis Reis	1,000
11th st., No. 527, (leasehold;) Louis Reis to Isaac Baer	nom.
LEASE.	
North side Fulton st., w. of William st.; 5 years; A. J. Kerwin to James M. Montgomery	4,500
No. 708 3d av., basement, 5 years; Fred. Whofast to George Ehrhardt	1,450

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

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DESIRABLE HOUSES FOR SALE, WITH immediate possession:

No. 34 West 17th st.	No. 18 East 40th st., (30 feet front.)
No. 45 East 25th st.	No. 4 East 42d st.
No. 18 East 30th st.	No. 109 West 44th st.
No. 38 East 31st st.	No. 34 West 48th st.
No. 9 West 36th st.	No. 19 East 48th st.
Nos. 14 and 16 East 37th st.	Nos. 1 and 3 East 53d st.
No. 13 East 38th st., with stable in rear.	No. 24 East 55th st.

For permits and further particulars apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine st.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, furnished or unfurnished, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

PARTIES WISHING TO EXCHANGE PROPerties will do well to call on us; we deal in first-class property only; we offer for sale or exchange elegant villas, improved farms, well rented City property and unincumbered, well located lots; we buy and sell mortgages, insurance stocks, and miscellaneous securities, obtain loans, &c.; all orders promptly attended to. Principals only need call or address. E. A. CONDIT & CO., No. 152 Broadway.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 59TH ST.—A FINE BROWN-stone house for sale very cheap or exchange in part for City or country property; others on and near 5th av., $25,000 to $50,000 and upward. W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate.
Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET—A FOUR-story and basement high-stoop house, No. 47 West 12th st., in perfect order; rent, $1,800 per annum. Apply to F. P. JAMES & CO., No. 40 Wall st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
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ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to
GEORGE JONES,
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TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, FOURTH FLOOR, Nos. 188 and 190 West Houston st. Inquire on premises.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN ENGLISH WOMAN, DAUGHTER OF A Baptist minister, wishes to meet with a position as nursery governess, traveling companion, or to attend on an invalid; could not enter into any situation before March. Call or address No. 593 Greene av., opposite Tompkins Park, Brooklyn.

A CUTTER, FITTER, AND PERFECT OPERAtor wants work on family clothing at $1 per day; can repair Wheeler & Wilson's machine. Call at No. 26 East 12th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGing, and well-recommended young girl, with four years' reference from City place, to do chamber-work and waiting, assisting with washing if desired; always willing to be useful; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, OR GENERAL House-work.—By tidy colored girls, with best of references; civil, obliging, competent, and useful young women, for City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Bureau, 138 6th av., over the drug store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a Protestant girl as chamber-maid and seamstress; will be found obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 169 West 25th st., between 6th and 7th avs., ring second floor bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; good references. Can be addressed at No. 50 East 31st st., or seen there on Thursday afternoon and Friday morning.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat and very competent girl with excellent City reference; lady can be seen. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT chamber-maid and seamstress; would wait on an invalid lady; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 335 East 22d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A COMPETENT young woman as chamber-maid and to do fine washing or waiting and chamber-work; good City reference. Call at No. 107 West 26th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG TIDY WOMAN as chamber-maid and waitress; thoroughly understands her business; two years and a half City reference. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER, OR LAUNdress.—By a highly respectable and well recommended woman; good family cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; good bread and biscuit baker; an excellent laundress; fluting, frilling, puffing, &c.; can get up gentlemen's shirts and do ladies' finery in fine order; sober, honest, willing, and obliging; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—By two sisters, in one house; one as good cook and assist with washing; the other as chamber-maid and waitress, or are willing to do the work of a small family between them; both girls competent and obliging; no objections to the country; first-class City references. Call at No. 347 East 17th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is a good cook in every branch; is a good meat cook, excellent baker, and pastry cook; will assist with the washing if required, or do the washing and ironing of a small family; has good City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A WOMAN OF JUDGMENT, AND with six years' reference from last place, (employer to be seen) as cook, washer and ironer; is strictly temperate, a good family cook in every branch, and a good laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A GOOD plain cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the entire washing of a small family; City references. Address C. D., Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A TIDY, COMpetent, industrious girl; has excellent City references; is willing to perform her duties cheerfully. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT CANADIAN WOMAN as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking in a small private family; best reference. Call at No. 114 West 33d st., first floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A good cook, washer, and ironer in a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BONES, LARDS, makes jellies, soups, &c.; first-class reference; desires a situation in a private family; if cooking admitted would assist with washing; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A STRONG, ABLE, AND COMPEtent Scotch woman to cook, wash, and iron, or do general work in moderate family; makes bread, pies, soups, &c.; an excellent laundress; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS first-class cook, and is a good baker; will do the coarse washing; two years' reference. Call at No. 202 West 16th st., near 7th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY TIDY GERman girls, for City or country; understand all kinds of cooking or house-work; good references. Call at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY MOTHER and daughter; Protestants; mother as first-class cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of cooking; daughter as seamstress or assist with the care of children; City reference. Address J. M., Box No. 307 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, industrious girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or house-work; City or country; is an economical and reliable servant, good cook, and excellent washer and ironer; best of references given. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG COLORED WOMAN AS first-class cook in a boarding-house or hotel; would wish to go home at night; good City reference. Address Colored Cook, Box No. 313 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with excellent City reference from last employer; thoroughly understands boning, larding, also French cooking. Call at No. 543 6th av., between 32d and 33d sts.

COOK.—BY A COLORED WOMAN, AS FIRST-class cook, in a private family or boarding-house. Call at No. 138 West 30th st., first floor, over the shoe store.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; will do coarse washing; best City reference; country preferred. Call at No. 38 West 19th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS EXCELlent cook; understands all kinds of cooking, pastry, &c.; is neat and particular; best City reference. Call at No. 115 West 33d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; City or country; best references. Call at No. 109½ West 15th st., second floor, rear.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; UNDERstands soups, meats, vegetables, and desserts; also pastry; is willing to do the coarse washing; excellent reference. Call at No. 100 West 41st st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERIENCED DRESS-maker would like a few more engagements to go out by the day or week. Call or address for two days at No. 41 3d av.; ring third bell.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGlish woman who understands her business in every branch; is a good market woman, also thoroughly understands cooking; management of help; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE young woman; very neat about her work and person; good plain cook; good washer and ironer; understands house-work generally; very strong, healthy, willing and obliging, sober, honest, &c.; best testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WELL recommended, in a private family, City or country, to do general house-work; is willing and obliging; will go for moderate wages. Call at J. Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Notice name and address.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, FOUR years in her last place in City; is a good cook, excellent washer; willing, neat, and competent. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman; wishes to do house-work in a small private family, or will attend to children and do family sewing; wages moderate; City references. Call at No. 308 East 31st st., top floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to do general house-work, wash in a small family, or chamber-work and washing; good City reference. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL; will do general house-work or plain cook, wash, and iron; has good reference. Call or address for two days No. 152 West 28th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A SMART, ACTIVE, INdustrious girl; is neat and tidy in her person and work; has good City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL TO do house-work in a private family; thoroughly competent; prefers Norwalk, Conn., or the country; references. Call on or address S. V., 91 Attorney st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl, with the very best of reference, for general house-work; is smart and active, and will serve for moderate wages; City or country. Call at Morison's, corner of 11th st. and 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY RESPECTABLE ENGLISH Protestant girl at general house-work, no objections to a short distance in the country; good references. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse and Seamstress.—By a North of Ireland Protestant young woman; very good seamstress; cut, fit, and operate, dress-making, &c.; competent nurse for young and growing children; understands dressing hair nicely; willing, obliging, and a desirable person; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 129 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; understands fluting; best City reference; no objection to do some chamber-work. Call at No. 248 West 30th st., first floor, front room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, WELL REcommended, as a competent laundress; neat, willing, and strong; is agreeable and a first-class girl. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

LAUNDRESS.—A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS wishes a few ladies' and gentlemen's washing to do at her own home; good reference. Call at No. 231 East 29th st., top floor.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON AS MAID to aged lady, or invalid, or grown children; is a good sewer; best City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG Protestant person as maid and seamstress; City reference. Call at No. 675 5th av., corner 53d st.

NURSE.—BY A VERY NICE YOUNG AMERICAN girl, with good reference, and specially adapted to the care of growing children; can instruct in primary branches, and is willing to be generally useful; a good home more desired than high wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A thorough nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby brought up on a bottle, or growing children; four years' City reference; City or country. Call at No. 122 West 19th st.

NURSE.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS infant's nurse; fully competent of taking entire charge of an infant from its birth, or bringing it up on the bottle; best City references. Call at No. 149 West 39th st.

NURSE OR MAID.—BY A FRENCH PROTESTant as nurse or maid to a lady going South for the Winter; is a good seamstress; willing and obliging. Apply before 12 M. for two days at No. 15 East 24th st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT INFANT'S NURSE, Protestant; capable of taking the entire charge; excellent City reference. Call at No. 330 East 39th st., first floor, back room.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG genteel girl; is a good nurse; can sew nicely; would do some chamber-work; can give good references. Call at No. 602 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A HIGHLY respectable middle-aged New England Protestant woman, as nurse and seamstress; has no friends here, and would rather have a good home than high wages. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL FROM Switzerland, who can talk French and German fluently, as nurse; is willing and of pleasant disposition. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Take particular notice of address.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as nurse; can take a baby from its birth or take charge of growing children; is a plain sewer; good reference. Call for two days at No. 332 6th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON to tend children and sew, or an invalid lady; a good home more an object than high wages. Call at No. 315 West 20th st.

NURSE.—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED INFANT'S nurse, highly recommended from former employer, who will see any lady for her. Seen at No. 1,233 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY-RECOMMENDED young woman; four years' City reference from her last place; lady to be seen; thorough waitress; understands cleaning and the care of silver and getting up salads in the best manner; very neat and obliging, sober, honest, &c.; or will take chamber-maid and waitress; City or country. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, A FIRST-class waitress; neat, willing, and a well trained servant; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over the Russian Baths.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN, AS WAITress in a private family; is competent, and understands the care of silver and making of salads; willing to assist at any other work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 314 East 31st st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A really nice girl, who understands her work; is neat, obliging, and well recommended. Call at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

MALES.

BY A MERCHANT, A POSITION IN A BANK or banker's, any department or runner; understands all the routine, and can give unexceptionable references. Address M., Box No. 144 Times Office.

BUTLER.—BY A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED man as butler; first-class testimonials, and will be well recommended; is a Protestant. Address J. L., Box No. 312 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

BUTLER, &c.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NATIVE OF England; has lived as head waiter and single-handed, experienced as above; good City reference given. Call or address G. L., No. 109 East 28th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN, IN A PRIVATE family; with good City references. Address G. E., No. 301 East 11th st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts. Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ONE CLARENCE, ONE COUPE, AND ONE Park Phaeton, all nearly new, used by a family going South. To be seen at M. CURLEY'S, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

HORSE BLANKETS, SLEIGH BELLS, and carriage robes in large stock. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

TO RENT—PART OF A PRIVATE STABLE. APPLY at No. 122 West 18th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR HIS coachman, who has been in his employ for six years; he is a thorough horseman; I will give all satisfaction to any one that will call on me. Address D. S. L., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN, EXperienced driver; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and harness; is temperate; in City or country; has excellent City reference. Address Coachman, Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY, or No. 322 West 43d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant young married man as coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and proper treatment of horses and carriages; is sober and steady; is willing and obliging; has six years' City reference from last employer. Call or address at No. 311 4th av.

COACHMAN.—BY A MAN OF LONG EXPERIence; perfectly qualified in all respects for that position; seven years in last employment; reason for leaving family gone to Europe. Call or address Harness Store, No. 20 West 13th st.

COACHMAN.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN WHO THOROughly understands his business and no mistake; has three years' reference from his late employer of the highest standing in this City. Address H. M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A RELIABLE AND TRUSTworthy man; thoroughly efficient in all his duties; first-class driver, and will take excellent care of his employer's property; undoubted references. Call or address J. M., No. 4 Sniffen court, 36th st., near 3d av.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT MAN; MARried, with small family; either City or country, with thirteen years' best City references from present employer. Call on or address J. M., No. 784 5th av.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK, &c.—BY A FIRST-class man and wife, Protestants; man as coachman, gardener, farmer, and generally useful man; wife as thorough cook and laundress, dairy maid, &c., or general servant; are reliable, neat, and respectful; best references. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A RESPECTable Protestant man; is a good groom and a careful City driver; would go the country; will be found willing and obliging; good City references. Address W. G., No. 4 West 45th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; will make himself generally useful; country preferred; good references. Address W. B., No. 38 West 26th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SCOTCHMAN AS COACHMAN in a first-class family; best of reference given. Apply or address T. K., No. 124 West 50th st., private stable.

DRAUGHTSMAN.—BY AN EXPERIENCED MEchanical and architectural draughtsman; would work in employer's office when pressing business on hand and stay home the rest of the time. Address E. S., No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 25.

GARDENER, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, aged twenty-eight years, who can do all kinds of flower and vegetable gardening, care greenhouse, graperies, &c.; can also care and drive horses, care cattle, &c.; good recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, PROTESTant, with no incumbrance; eighteen years experience in all the branches in doors and out; good references. Address G. G., Box No. 244 *Times* Office.

GROOM AND USEFUL MAN.—BY A SINGLE man, Norwegian, a reliable, competent, sober, and useful man; left his place for no fault of his own; gentleman to be seen. Call at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian Baths.

NURSE, &c.—AN INVALID WANTING AN EXperienced male nurse, with medical qualifications, or a literary or a business companion, may address C. T., No. 248 East 30th st.; superior references for capacity and strict integrity.

ORGANIST AND CHOIR MASTER.

A position as above wanted by a young gentleman of energy and ability, pupil of English masters; thoroughly competent; good references. Address W., Windsor Hotel.

PORTER OR JANITOR.—AN ENERGETIC, INdustrious Swede, of thirty years, (ten in this country,) married, strictly temperate, and thoroughly trustworthy, wishes employment as porter or janitor, or in some situation where integrity and energy would be appreciated; first-class references. Call or address A. G., care of P. Holt, No. 300 East 86th st.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, NINETEEN years of age, to make himself generally useful, can wait on table, and has first-class references. Address B. J., Box No. 302 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH PROTESTANT as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all branches, and care of silver; can be most highly recommended by his last employer. Address J. K., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCHMAN; THREE YEARS in his last place; speaks English; is willing, and a thoroughly experienced waiter. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st., over Russian baths, south side.

CLERKS AND SALESMEN.

SALES LADY.—BY A YOUNG GIRL IN A CONfectionery store or paper or book store; is a good writer; has the very best of City references. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

HELP WANTED.

MEN AND WOMEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT can make money easily by selling "Gen. Sherman's Memoirs." Subscription edition, one volume, just ready. For particulars call on J. H. SLIPPER, at D. Appleton & Co.'s, No. 549 Broadway.

WANTED—BY A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY IN the City, a Protestant middle-aged woman as chamber-maid and laundress, with good City reference also a Protestant English or Scotch woman as first-class cook. Apply with references, at Mrs. SANDERS' office, No. 49 3d av.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL AS NURSE with City references, to go to Harlem. Call at No. 112 East 18th st., between 10 and 12 o'clock, on Thursday.

WANTED—A YOUNG WHITE MAN AS WAITER; prefer one that sleeps at home. Address, with reference only, MASON, Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS WESTERN SALESmen by a Boston dry goods jobbing house. Address Post Office Box No. 5,209, Boston, Mass.

MEETINGS.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—THE REGULAR weekly meeting of the Polytechnic Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7:30 o'clock, in hall No. 24 Cooper Union. Prof. WM. E. MACMASTER will speak on THE TRUE METHOD IN PAINTING. After which new inventions and discoveries will be examined, followed by discussions. Admission free.
JOHN W. SUTTON, Sec'y. J. V. C. SMITH, Chairman.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

NATURAL FLOWERS.

WILLIAM FITZPATRICK, Florist, No. 1,213 Broadway, begs to acquaint his friends and the public that he will be happy to make up a basket of flowers of any design they may select in the best possible manner for New Years, as we have everything in the flower way to do it with. Please give us a call.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. GEORGE GRANT, OF THE VICTORIA Colony, Kansas, will be glad to give a personal interview to those gentlemen who have been corresponding with him in relation to stock farms in his colony. Can be seen until Jan. 6, from 10 to 2 o'clock, at the office of Fisk, Clark & Flagg, No. 690 Broadway.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INcompatibility, &c.; residence unnecessary; fee after decree. Address Post Office Box 1,037, Chicago, Ill.

STATIONERY.

DIARIES FOR 1876 AND DAILY JOURNALS from 25 cents to $3. Blank Books, Stationery, and Printing, all kinds at low price. Orders solicited. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, No. 45 Maiden lane.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS, AND BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURERS, NO. 93 FULTON ST.—Special attention given to ordered work.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON THE 23D INST. IN MADISON AV., POCKET-BOOK containing money and an article of jewelry. L. A. ROCKWELL, No. 40 Eldridge st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM TUCKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their office, No. 68 Bank street, in the City of New-York, on or before the twenty-fourth day of May next.—Dated New-York, the seventeenth day of November, 1875.
HENRY TUCKER,
JACOB C. BOGERT, } Executors.
STEPHEN H. V. MOORE,
n18-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARTHA P. WURTS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at the office of Jonathan Edwards, Equitable Trust Company, No. 52 William street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of September, 1875. CHARLES P. WURTS, Executor.
s30-law6mTh*

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM D. MORGAN, CHARLES L. MORGAN, and ALFRED F. WALCOTT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 4,666.—Notice is hereby given to the bankrupts and to all creditors who are named in the schedules filed by said bankrupts, and all creditors who have proved their debts and all other persons interested, pursuant to an order of this court, dated December 13, 1875, that, upon my petition as Assignee of the estate of the above-named bankrupts, for direction to compound and settle the controversy between me as Assignee and Daniel Meyer, a debtor to said bankrupts, by the receipt of $3,000 in full satisfaction of all claims and demands against said Meyer, a hearing of the matters prayed for in said petition will be had at a meeting to be held at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, the 12th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock, noon, and you are required to then and there show cause, if any there be, why an order should not be passed by the court upon said petition authorizing such act on my part as Assignee, to wit: in consideration of the payment to me by said Daniel Meyer of the sum of three thousand dollars to release and discharge said Meyer of and from all claims and demands whatsoever vested in or belonging to said estate; and at said time and place proofs as to said matter will be taken by said Register.
ANTHONY J. THOMAS, Assignee.
TRACY, OLMSTEAD & TRACY, Solicitors and Counsel for the Assignee, No. 50 Wall street, New-York City.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of CHARLES M. NICHOLS, Jr., and THOMAS G. NICHOLS, Bankrupts.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Charles M. Nichols, Jr., and Thomas G. Nichols, in said district, duly declared bankrupts under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all their debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 11th day of January, 1876, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 152 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 14th day of December, 1875. GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM H. MALLORY and EDWIN L. BUTTERFIELD, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of H. Mallory and Edwin L. Butterfield, of the County of New-York, of the State of New-York, in said district, adjudged bankrupts upon the petition of their creditors, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupts, to them or to their use, and the transfer of any property by them, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupts to prove their debts and choose one or more Assignees of their estate will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, in said district, on the 21st day of January, A. D. 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy of said court.
OLIVER FISKE, Marshal—Messenger.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of GRANVILLE B. SMITH, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—No. 5,268.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Granville B. Smith, of New-York City, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the Revised Statutes of the United States, title "Bankruptcy," for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 20th day of January, A. D. 1876, at one o'clock P. M., at the office of James F. Dwight, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 7 Beekman street, (corner of Nassau street,) in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of December, 1875.
d30-law3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ALFRED D. BALDWIN, Jr., bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Alfred D. Baldwin, Jr., of East Orange, in the county of Essex, and state of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1876, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.
SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said district.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEWIS FOX, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Lewis Fox, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, and the acts amendatory thereof, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said acts, and that the thirteenth day of January, 1876, at two o'clock P. M., at the office of Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 129 Fulton street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the fifteenth day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d16-law3wTh*

NO. 5,292.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JAMES H. LIVINGSTON and EDWARD B. NEWBERN, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy, Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of James H. Livingston, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, and Edward B. Newbern, of Brooklyn, in the County of Kings, and State of New-York, who have carried on business for the six months next immediately preceding the filing of their petition in the City of New-York, in said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their own petition by the District Court of said district.
d30-law3wTh* A. R. CHISOLM, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of REUBEN W. HOWES and CHARLES A. MACY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Notice is hereby given that a third general meeting of the creditors of the above-named bankrupts will be held on the 16th (sixteenth) day of February, A. D. 1876, at 12 (twelve) o'clock noon, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said court in bankruptcy, at his office, number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, for the purposes specified in the twenty-eighth section of the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a uniform system in bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved March 2, 1867. Revised Statutes of the United States, section 5093.—Dated New-York, 21st December, 1875.
J. NELSON TAPPAN, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JACOB T. SEAGRAVE, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Jacob T. Seagrave, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 28th day of January, 1876, at 12 o'clock M., at the office of John Fitch, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 345 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 28th day of December, 1875. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.
d30-law3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of SAMUEL SECOR and JOHN A. SECOR, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—Before Edgar Ketchum, Esquire, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Samuel Secor and John A. Secor, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York the 29th day of December, A. D. 1875.
ABRAM R. WARNER, Assignee,
No. 28 West street, New-York City.
J. H. and B. F. WATSON, Attorneys for Assignee, No. 291 Broadway. d30-law3wTh*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 23d day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of COLLINS L. BALCH, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
d23-law3wTh JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee, No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL WHALEN, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—At New-York City, the 15th day of December, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of Daniel Whalen, of New-York City, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon petition of his creditors by the District Court of said District.
d16-law3wTh. AMASA H. SCOVILLE, Assignee, &c.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ISAAC C. SHAFER, bankrupt, Southern District of New-York, ss.: At New-York City, in said district, this 29th day of December, 1875, notice is hereby given of the appointment of the undersigned as Assignee in Bankruptcy of Isaac C. Shafer, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
d30-law3wTh* DAVID WAGSTAFF, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—DISTRICT OF NEW-JERsey, ss.—At Newark, on the 28th day of December, A. D. 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of JOHN H. HINES, of Newark, in the County of Essex, and State of New-Jersey, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.
E. N. MILLER, Assignee, &c.,
No. 782 Broad street, Newark, N. J.
d30-law3wTh*

BOOTS AND SHOES.

$4 WILL BUY A PAIR OF NEAT SERVICEable SHOES for GENTLEMAN or LADY at CANTRELL'S No. 241 4th av.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

SPARKLING BRANDY.

STEPHEN VON MOERS, No. 378 Pearl st., sole agent for the celebrated Liqueur Mousseuse of M. Durustier & Co.'s Cognac Crimant Imperiale.

FINANCIAL.

THE
MERCANTILE TRUST
COMPANY,
EQUITABLE BUILDING, 120 BROADWAY, N. Y.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000.

THIS COMPANY PAYS SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST.

IT SECURES EVERY INVESTMENT BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.

IT AFFORDS A SAFE AND TRUSTWORTHY MODE OF INVESTMENT FOR EXECUTORS AND TRUSTEES.

DIRECTORS.

GEORGE D. MORGAN.	HENRY A. HURLBUT.
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16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NEW-YORK CITY
AND BROOKLYN BONDS.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.
WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

FIRST-CLASS
INVESTMENT BONDS.

BROOKLYN CITY 7S, DUE IN 1904.
BUFFALO CITY 7S, DUE IN 1890.
ROCHESTER CITY 7S, DUE IN 1903.
ELIZABETH CITY, N. J., 7S, DUE IN 1895.
CINCINNATI 7.30S, DUE IN 1905.
ALSO, TOWN BONDS.
EASTCHESTER 7S, DUE IN 1883.
WESTCHESTER 7S, DUE IN 1885.
WEST FARMS 7S, DUE IN 1888.

FOR SALE BY
DANIEL A. MORAN,
NO. 40 WALL ST.

INVESTMENTS
FOR JANUARY DIVIDENDS,
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

We offer a good line of Municipal bonds, bearing seven and eight per cent., at very desirable prices. Also some choice ten (10) per cent. bonds. Full particulars furnished on application.
A. W. BEASLEY & CO.,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York.
N. B.—We deal specially in first-class bonds of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Iowa, and Kansas.

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS,
No. 12 Wall st., New-York,
OFFER FOR SALE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF THE
BOSTON AND NEW-YORK AIR LINE RAILROAD COMPANY.

Road completed and in operation. Total mortgage, $500,000, being only $10,000 per mile.

7, 8, AND 10 PER CENT.
STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,
RAILROAD BONDS,
AND OTHER CHOICE SECURITIES,
PAYING 10 TO 12 PER CENT
INTEREST ALWAYS PROMPTLY PAID.
THESE BONDS ARE SECURED BY A FIRST LIEN, AND ARE CONSIDERED THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE SECURITIES FOR PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS.
FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS, BY
ALBERT H. NICOLAY & CO.,
NO. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
N. B.—Investment securities our specialty 24 years.

WOOD & DAVIS,
BANKERS,
NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK.
GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.
C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 68 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

TO THE HOLDERS OF THE LA CROSSE and Milwaukee Railroad Company, Eastern Division, eight per cent. Extended Bonds:—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the terms of the extension, that the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company will take up said bonds, at par and accrued interest, on their presentation at the office of said company, No. 68 William st., in the City of New-York, on or after the 3d day of January next; and that interest on said bonds will cease on May 1, 1876.
JULIUS WADSWORTH, Vice President.

Northern Pacific Bonds

May now be converted into desirable lands on that portion of the road now being rapidly settled up, that can soon be sold at such prices as will save holders from any considerable loss. For full information address the undersigned, care of "The Corbin Banking Company," No. 61 Broadway, New-York, to whom he has permission to refer.
J. A. BOWMAN.

OFFICE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 51 WALL ST., CORNER WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE BOOKS OF THIS COMPANY WILL close on the 31st inst., preparatory to its annual statement. Persons holding policies on risks which shall have terminated during the year prior to the 1st of January next are requested to furnish an account of the premiums thereon, and a statement of all claims for return of premiums, to prevent discrepancies in the accounts.
J. H. CHAPMAN, Secretary.

NORTH CHICAGO.
LINCOLN PARK
7 PER CENT. BONDS.

Population	75,000
Assessed value in 1874	$26,152,227
Total bonded debt	$900,000

In view of the limited amount of these bonds remaining unsold, the Commissioners have authorized us to advance the price to 97½ and accrued interest.
PERKINS, LIVINGSTON, POST & CO.,
No. 59 Liberty st.

THE MARIPOSA LAND AND MINING COMPANY, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, No. 9 AND 11 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1875.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have levied an assessment of $1 per share on the preferred and common stock, payable at this office on or before Dec. 31.
MORRIS H. SMITH,
Assistant Secretary.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE INDIANAPOLIS, Bloomington and Western Extension First Mortgage Bondholders will be held at No. 20 Nassau st., Room No. 1, on TUESDAY, Dec. 28, at 1 o'clock P. M., to hear report of the committee.
GEORGE H. STONE, Chairman.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILWAY COMPANY first mortgage bonds wanted by D. E. CULVER & CO., No. 25 Nassau st.

ICE-CREAM.

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

is made from PURE ORANGE COUNTY CREAM, and the public is made aware of the fact, as they cannot procure it with others' make, no other firm having the facility. Our sales exceed those of any other establishment of the kind in the world, and more than double those of all the New-York dealers combined. We are prepared to supply CHARLOTTE RUSSE, rich and delicious.
72 Cents per Dozen, or 50 Cents per Quart.
DEPOTS, NO. 305 4TH AV. and NO. 1,264 BROADWAY.

J. FUSSELL & SONS,
ICE CREAM,
12 Bible House, opposite Cooper Institute, New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

CHINA.......WED., Dec. 29|ABYSSINIA..WED.. Jan. 12
PARTHIA.....WED.. Jan. 5|JAVA........WED.. Jan. 19

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. Freight and passage office, No. 4 Bowling green. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.
NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.......................SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
CELTIC...........................SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
ADRIATIC.......................SATURDAY, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
BALTIC...........................SATURDAY, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 37 Broadway, New-York. R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

STAR BALL LINE.

United States and Brazil Mail Steam-ships,
Sailing regularly every month from
WATSON'S WHARF, BROOKLYN, N. Y.,
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio Janeiro,
Calling at ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO,

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons.......Jan. 23, at 1 P. M.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons.......Feb. —
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons.......March —

When 23d falls on Sunday steamers sail the day previous.

These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.

For freight and passage at reduced rates apply to J. S. TUCKER & CO., Agents, No. 54 Pine st.

INMAN LINE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER...Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1876, at 10 A. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK......Saturday, Jan. 15, at 8 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Jan. 22, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN......Tuesday, Jan. 29, at 7 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.........................$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....................................$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN

FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE,
SAILING FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M.,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., FLORIDA, THE SOUTH, AND SOUTH-WEST.

CITY OF ATLANTA.........SATURDAY...........JAN. 1
GEORGIA.......................WEDNESDAY.........JAN. 5

SUPERIOR PASSENGER ACCOMMODATIONS.

Insurance to destination one-half of one per cent. Goods forwarded free of commission. Passenger tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., corner Warren.
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.
Or BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent
Great Southern Freight Line, 317 Broadway.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

CANADA.........................TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 9 A. M.
GREECE.......................WEDNESDAY, Jan. 12, 3 P. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt. Jan. 1, 8 A. M. | Spain, Jan. 15, 8 A. M.
Helvetia, Jan. 8, 1:30 P. M. | The Queen, Jan. 22, 1 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(Via Queenstown.)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

NEVADA..Jan. 4, at 10 A. M.
IDAHO..Jan. 18, at 10 A. M.
DAKOTA..Jan. 25, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN..................................Feb. 1, at 9:30 A. M.
WYOMING.....................................Feb. 8, at 3 P. M.

RATES NOR PASSENGERS REDUCED.

Steerage, $26; intermediate, $40; cabin, $65 to $80, according to state-room. Steerage office, No. 29 Broadway. General offices, No. 63 Wall st.
WILLIAMS & GUION.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

CALIFORNIA..............SATURDAY, Jan. 1, at 8 A. M.
AUSTRALIA..............SATURDAY, Jan. 8, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate, $35; Steerage, $28.
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.
Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

SALIER....Thurs.. Jan. 6 | HERMANN...Sat., Jan. 15
NECKAR....Sat., Jan. 8 | HOHENSTAUFFEN.Jan. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin...................................$100 gold
Second cabin..................................60 gold
Steerage...30 currency

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51, North River.

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, COLOMBIA, ASPINWALL, ISTHMUS OF PANAMA, and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall:)
ATLAS...Dec. 29.
ANDES...Jan. 8.
FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES, and JACMEL:
CLARIBEL......................................Jan. 6.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.
PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents, No. 56 Wall st.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Eagle Pier, Hoboken Ferry, New-Jersey, as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA.....................Thursday, Dec. 30
STATE OF INDIANA.......................Thursday, Jan. 13
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA............Thursday, Jan. 27

And every alternate Thursday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.
Apply to **AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,**
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.
Steerage office No. 45 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA

DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

COLUMBUS.............................TUESDAY, Jan. 4
CRESCENT CITY......................THURSDAY, Jan. 13

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK.
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MAGNOLIA, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 12 M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

TYBEE, Capt. HOLMES, SATURDAY, Jan. 1, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 12 M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Jan. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River.
For Aspinwall.

COLON..FRIDAY, Dec. 31

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.
EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876, $351, gold.
Outward, only $221, gold.
From San Francisco for Japan and China.

CITY OF PEKING...Jan. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU SANDWICH ISLANDS.
Steam-ship ——————............Monday, Jan. 3
For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.
H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

SHIPPING.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, VIA PLYMOUTH.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle..............................Saturday, Jan. 8
LABRADOR, Sanglier..........................Saturday, Jan. 22
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz..........................Saturday, Feb. 5

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $110 to $120, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. LOUIS DE BEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 29 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY, AT 3 P. M.
INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.
ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES,
AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.
Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.
For rates of freight or passage apply to
J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M.:
FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF VERA CRUZ......................Thursday, Dec. 30
CITY OF NEW-YORK.......................Thursday, Jan. 6

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO..........................Tuesday, Dec. 28
CITY OF HAVANA..........................Tuesday, Jan. 18

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.
Steamers will leave New-Orleans Dec. 16 and Jan. 1 or Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C., Fernandina, Fla., Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Dec. 30, from Pier No. 18 East River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.............$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.............22 50
First-class passage to Augusta....................20 00
First-class to Albany....................................22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.
For freight or passage, apply to
HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

Sailing from Pier No. 53 North River:

BINDOO..............Jan. 8|COLOMBO.............Feb. 5
NAVARINO..........Jan. 22|OTHELLO.............Feb. 19

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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THE BEST OF ALL THE SUNDAY JOURNALS.

Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

PROVIDENCE AND STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY,

BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND BOSTON.
STONINGTON LINE,
FOR PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, AND BOSTON.

The elegant steamers RHODE ISLAND, NARRAGANSETT, and STONINGTON leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4:30 P. M. Through tickets to principal New-England points at railroad depots and ticket offices. State-rooms secured at offices of Westcott Express Company, and at No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, (direct.)

Steam-ships ELECTRA and GALATEA leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 P. M. Direct connection to Worcester and points beyond. Freights via either line taken at lowest rates. D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck slip for New-Haven at 3 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE
AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 6 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 6 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman Parlor Cars daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M. 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9, P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6:10, 6:20, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:30, and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6:20 P. M.

For New Brunswick, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 11 A. M., 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10 and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 3 and 4:10 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 7:40 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:05, 5:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:05, 5:15, 6:10, 7:40, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 11:54 A. M., 7:40, 9:20, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Courtlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

—After Dec. 5, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua. Also, for Montreal via Plattsburg.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Cleveland and Cincinnati; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.
C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at

7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.
ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Winter Arrangement of through trains, December, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit. Sleeping coaches to Chicago.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, and Chicago without change. Hotel dining coaches to Cleveland and Chicago.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After Nov. 29, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:00 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.
J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, Vice President New-York.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg, with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Dec. 1, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Belvidere, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamanend, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:45 A. M.—Way Train for Flemington and Easton, connects at junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:00 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, Daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Pottsville, Scranton, Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

1 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:15 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS, daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

5:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.
7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
8:30 P. M.—For Easton.
9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.
12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:35, 7:00, 7:30, 7:45, 8:00, 8:45, 9:00, 9:30, 10:15, 11:15, A. M.; 12:00 M. 12:45, 1:00, 2:00, 2:45, 3:00, 3:30, 3:45, 4:00, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5:00, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 7:00, 7:40, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12:00 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central Depot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.
THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

DIVIDENDS.

MANHATTAN SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 644 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.
FIFTIETH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.

The Trustees of this institution have declared the fiftieth semi-annual dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of six per cent. per annum on sums of $2,000 and under, and five per cent. per annum on sums over $2,000, payable on and after Jan. 17. Interest not withdrawn will remain as principal and receive interest the same as a deposit of Jan. 1, and will be entered on the pass-books whenever presented.
E. J. BROWN, President,
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS., NEW-YORK Dec. 27, 1875.

LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY

First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons;
NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Coupons;
SOUTH AND NORTH ALABAMA RAILROAD COMPANY
First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Coupons,
All due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid on presentation at our office on and after that date.
DREXEL, MORGAN & CO.

OFFICE OF THE HOUSTON AND TEXAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE COUPONS ON THE FIRST MORTGAGE Gold Bonds of this Company maturing Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National City Bank.
WM. E. DODGE,
President.

DIVIDEND.

BANK OF AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

The President and Directors of the Bank of America have this day declared a dividend of Five per Cent. for the current six months, payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the morning of Jan. 8, 1876. ROBERT JAFFRAY, Cashier.

THE HANOVER NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of Three per Cent., free of taxes, payable on the 3d of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from this date until the 3d proximo. GEO. W. PERKINS, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FORTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Six per Cent., payable, free of tax, on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-book will be closed from the 27th inst. until the 3d proximo.
J. M. CRANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Four (4) per cent., payable, free of tax, on and after the third day of January next, until which date the transfer books will remain closed. A. S. APGAR, Cashier.

THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF SEVEN PER CENT. OUT of the earnings of the last six months, free of all taxes, has this day been declared by this bank, payable on the 1st day of January next. The transfer-books will remain closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

OFFICE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—Holders of coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, can send them in for examination, and checks in payment will be ready for delivery on the morning of the 31st inst. for all coupons received on or before the 30th.
FRANCIS H. TOWS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS-FARGO & CO., No. 65 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

THE REGULAR SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. has been declared by the Directors of this company, payable Jan. 15, 1876, at our office as above.

The transfer-books will be closed Jan. 5 at 2 P. M., and reopened Jan. 17.
THEO. F. WOOD, Assistant Secretary.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE, Dec. 1, 1875.

THE INTEREST ON ILLINOIS STATE bonds, due the first Monday of January, 1876, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, from the 3d to the 20th of January, inclusive. THOS. S. RIDGEWAY,
State Treasurer.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER Cent. has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS, KANSAS CITY AND NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, ST. LOUIS, Dec. 20, 1875.

NOTICE.—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST PROXIMO, of the North Missouri Railroad first mortgage bonds will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York, on and after 3d January, 1876.
B. W. LEWIS, Jr., President.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Centum, payable on and after Monday, Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed from this date to Jan. 3, 1876. C. V. BANTA, Cashier.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATION, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of five per cent., free from tax, payable on and after 3d of January, 1876. The transfer books will be closed until Jan. 5, 1876.
R. B. FERRIS, Cashier.

PHENIX NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
JOHN PARKER, Cashier.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

TWENTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four per Cent., free of tax, out of earnings of last six months, payable on 3d January next. The transfer-books will close 24th inst. till that date.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

FORTIETH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable to the stockholders on and after the 3d day of January next, until which time the transfer-book will be closed.
GEO. M. HARD, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders on and after Jan. 3, 1876. The transfer-books will remain closed until that date. A. GILBERT, Cashier.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 24, 1875.

FIFTY-SECOND DIVIDEND.

A dividend of $15 per share of the capital stock of this bank will be paid on and after Jan. 3, prox.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

BANK OF THE METROPOLIS, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A HALF per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-book will be closed from 28th inst. to 3d proximo. THEO. ROGERS, Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 22, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after the 3d of January next. Transfer-books closed until that date.
WM. H. COX, Cashier.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

TWENTY-FIFTH DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-ANNUAL dividend of Seven per Cent., free of taxes, has been declared by the Directors of this bank, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

BOND STREET SAVINGS BANK,

Bond st. and Bowery.
THIRTY-FIRST HALF-YEARLY DIVIDEND.

The Trustees have directed that a semi-annual interest dividend at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum be allowed on all deposits entitled thereto under the by-laws and regulations of the bank, payable on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876, and if not drawn it will be credited and will be entitled to interest as principal.

All deposits made on or before MONDAY, Jan. 10, will date as from Jan. 1. HARRISON HALL, President.
J. P. COOPER, Secretary.

SAFEGUARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of FIVE PER CENT. and EXTRA DIVIDEND of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. is this day declared, payable on 3d January next.
JAMES YEARANCE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE UNION MINING COMPANY OF ALLEGHANY COUNTY, MD., No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 47, NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAS THIS DAY declared a dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock of the company, payable at this office on and after 3d January prox.

Transfer book will be closed from 23d to 31st inst., both inclusive. J. P. HEWITT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. HAS been declared by this company, payable on the 1st day of February next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of January next, after which and until the 5th day of February the transfer books will be closed.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Treasurer.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE THIS DAY declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.

The transfer-books will be closed until the morning of Jan. 12, 1876. ED. SKILLIN, Cashier.

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 25, 1875.

THE INTEREST DUE JAN. 1, 1876, ON the bonds issued by the State of Michigan will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank in the City of New-York.
WM. B. McCRERRY, State Treasurer.

GALVESTON, HOUSTON AND HENDERSON RAILROAD COMPANY OF 1871.—The coupons due Jan. 1, 1876, on the mortgage bonds of the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad Company of 1871, will be paid in gold by F. P. James & Co., No. 40 Wall st., New-York. T. W. PIERCE, President.

CEDAR FALLS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

THE COUPONS DUE JAN. 1, 1876, FROM the bonds of the Cedar Falls and Minnesota Railroad Company will be paid on and after Jan. 3 on presentation to J. S. KENNEDY & CO., No. 41 Cedar st., New-York.

IOWA FALLS AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.—A dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the stock of this company has been declared, payable Jan. 1, 1876, at the office of the Treasurer, Sears Building, Boston, to stockholders of record Dec. 15. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

SIOUX CITY AND IOWA FALLS TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A dividend of Four per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

ELEVENTH WARD BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

SEVENTEENTH DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., free from tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876. CHAS. E. BROWN, Cashier.

BOWERY NATIONAL BANK.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1875.

The Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of Six per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
R. HAMILTON, Cashier.

CONTINENTAL NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE per Cent., free of all tax, has this day been declared, payable on and after Jan. 5, 1876. Until that date the transfer-books will be closed.
W. J. HARRIS, Acting Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE RIDGEWOOD INSURANCE COMPANY, BROOKLYN, Dec. 30, 1875.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF SIX PER Cent. is declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, at the New-York office of this company, No. 170 Broadway.
WM. A. SCOTT, Secretary.

BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three and One-half per Cent., payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
J. A. BEARDSLEY, Cashier.

LONG ISLAND BANK, BROOKLYN, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after Jan. 3, 1876.
A. J. BEEKMAN, Cashier.

IRVING NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., FREE of tax, has this day been declared, payable Jan. 3, 1876, until which date the transfer-books will remain closed. J. L. JEWETT, Jr., Cashier.

SIOUX CITY AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.—The coupons of this company, due Jan. 1, 1876, will be paid at the National Park Bank, New-York. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.

BLAIR TOWN LOT AND LAND COMPANY.—A dividend of Three per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

MISSOURI VALLEY LAND COMPANY.—A dividend of Three per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876. J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 15, 1875.

MOINGONA COAL COMPANY.—A DIVIDEND of Three per Cent. will be paid Jan. 1, 1876.
J. M. GLIDDEN, Treasurer.
BOSTON, Dec. 24, 1875.

INSTRUCTION.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

SUNDAY EDITION.

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PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, CHESTER, PENN.—Reopens Jan. 5; thorough instruction in civil and mining engineering, the classics, and English branches. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President P. M. A.

LEE'S HOME INSTITUTE AT NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.—Both sexes, academic and primary; central yet retired; accommodations for twenty only; expenses, $280; no extras; 28 miles from New-York.
Mr. and Mrs. D. P. LEE, Principals.

THE PRINCIPAL OF BRADFORD'S STUDENTS' HOME, Middletown, Conn., a classical and commercial school for boys, will be at the Hoffman House from Dec. 28 till Jan. 1, and will be pleased to confer with parents seeking a private school.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—A COLLEGE of the highest rank for well-prepared students. It has superior advantages for instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to A. W. COWLES, D.D., Elmira, N.Y. Next season begins Feb. 2.

A LADY WILL RECEIVE INTO HER FAMILY school, a few more children to board and instruct in English and music; pleasant location; forty miles from New-York; terms moderate. Address Mrs. H. E. SEYMOUR, New-Canaan, Conn.

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LADY TEACHER, WELL QUALIFIED TO take entire charge of primary department, having references from the best schools in City, teaches French and drawing. Address M., Box No. 290 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—BY A WELL-EDUCATED YOUNG lady as governess; can teach French and German in all their branches; would rather have a good home than high wages; has first-class reference. Call at Morison's, corner 11th st. and 6th av. Call early.

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J. W. SCHERMERHORN, A. M., Actuary.

PROF. C. DE LA VERGNE, TEACHER OF French, takes classes or single pupils. Address No. 30 West 27th st., New-York.

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The largest assortment of Grates and Fenders ever offered in this market, finished in every style. Low and Half Low Down Grates, with dumping attachment, a specialty. A large variety of Gas Logs, fancy nickel-plated Andirons, Fire Irons, Coal Vases, Folding Screens, &c., suitable for Holiday presents. Liberal discount to the trade. Old grates altered to low or half low down.
CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
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MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, NEW DESIGNS, from $12 upward; also, monumental work at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade. A. KLABER, No. 134 East 18th st.

STEWART'S NEW SLATE MANTELS, IN-LAID with tiles; also, marble and wood mantels, elegant designs; prices very low. No. 220 West 23d st.

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The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, HAVING MORE rooms than they need, wish to let, with or without board, to a gentleman and his wife, or to four young men; first-class locality, and a first-class house; references exchanged. Address A. B. C., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AVENUE, ABOVE 47TH ST.—A LADY HAS JUST LOCATED.—Families who are coming in the City for the Winter will have choice of beautiful apartments and private table. Address HOME, Box No. 310 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

FIFTH AV., OPPOSITE MADISON SQUARE, NO. 206.—Elegant parlor and bedroom for gentleman and wife, second story, with first-class board and appointments; location unsurpassed; references exchanged.

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Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

NO. 82 IRVING PLACE, TWO DOORS FROM GRAMERCY PARK.—Large, light, connecting rooms on second floor, singly or en suite; private table if preferred; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF FINE ROOMS, communicating, on second floor, with or without private table; highest reference given and required. No. 23 West 26th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 123, OPPOSITE THE Arcadian Club.—To let with board, rooms singly or en suite; terms reasonable; accommodations unexceptionable. Mrs. E. J. SMITH.

SECOND OR THIRD FLOOR.—LARGE AND hall rooms, handsomely furnished, en suite or singly, with board; appointments very desirable; references. No. 4 West 22d st.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—To rent to a select family, a handsomely-furnished second floor, unexpectedly vacated; private table; highest references exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A PRIVATE FAMILY OCCUPYING their own house, will let with board, the whole or part of the second story to desirable parties. Address W. T., Box No. 672 Post Office.

FIFTH AV., NO. 45, BETWEEN 11TH AND 12TH sts.—Spacious suite of apartments on parlor floor, newly painted and furnished, with or without private table; references exchanged.

NO. 51 WEST 36TH ST.—A FAMILY HAVING left for Europe, a pleasant floor of parlor and two bedrooms to let, with excellent board; also, large reception room, with sofa bed and ample closets.

MRS. WILLIS, FORMERLY OF NO. 297 5th av., having taken the house No. 3 West 30th st., has a parlor floor and second floor to let, with or without private table.

TO LET—WITH BOARD, HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED rooms; prices moderate; also, flats and rooms without board; references. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—DESIRABLE ROOMS for families and gentlemen, with board, at reasonable rates.

BOARD.—TWO PLEASANT CONNECTING ROOMS on second floor; also a fine large room on first floor may be had, with board, at No. 48 East 21st st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR FLOOR, BEAUTIFULLY furnished; private bath, &c.; with or without private table.

AT NO. 38 WEST 19TH ST.—PLEASANT front rooms, with first-class board and attendance; references.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NO. 161 EAST.—Just vacated, a suite of rooms on third story; references given and required.

SUPERIOR ROOMS, WITH BOARD.—ONE or two rooms for gentlemen; but few boarders taken; references. Call at No. 116 West 45th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—ONE SUPERIOR SUITE of apartments, with private table and comforts of a refined home.

NO. 119 EAST 23D ST.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, elegantly furnished apartments; also, fine basement.

NO. 50 WEST 19TH ST.—TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms; strictly first-class board; single room for gentleman.

NO. 34 WEST 21TH ST.—LARGE ROOMS FOR two, with fire and board, at $14, $16, and $20.

NO. 88 MADISON AV.—THIRD STORY BACK room, with board.

AT NO. 35 EAST 21ST ST.—VERY DESIRABLE rooms, with excellent board.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

A SMALL FAMILY, TO REDUCE EXPENSES, will let a double and single front room, newly furnished; every convenience; or will board a couple willing to pay moderately for first-class table. Call at No. 356 Lexington av., near 40th st. Can be seen Sunday or any time.

FIFTH AV., NO. 222.—COMPARTMENT HOUSE; one beautiful front suite; large parlor, bed-room, bath, &c.; steam heat.

TO RENT—A NICELY-FURNISHED ROOM TO gentlemen without board; good location; private family; moderate terms. Apply at No. 153 East 27th st.

ELECTIONS.

FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-HOLDERS of this Bank for election of Directors and Inspectors of Election for the ensuing year will be held, at their banking-rooms, on TUESDAY, 11th January, 1876. Polls will open at 12 M. and close at 1 P. M.
ANTHONY LANE, Cashier.

MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of this bank for the election of eleven Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. till 1 P. M. By order of the Board.
C. N. BANTA, Cashier.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1875.

AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF THIS bank for the ensuing year, and for three inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the banking-house, No. 153 Bowery, on TUESDAY, 11th day of January, 1876. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
By order of the board. GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

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OFFICE CENTRAL PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 43 PINE ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1875.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCK-holders of the Central Petroleum Company for the election of Trustees, to serve for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at the office of the company on MONDAY, Jan. 3, 1876, at noon.

Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
LOUIS J. BELLONI, Jr., Secretary.

AMERICAN COAL COMPANY OF ALLEGANY COUNTY, MD., NEW-YORK, Dec. 16, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS to serve the ensuing year will be held at this office, No. 119 Broadway, on THURSDAY, Dec. 30. The polls will open at 1 o'clock P. M. and close at 2 P. M. The transfer-books will be closed on the evening of the 18th, and reopen on the morning of the 31st inst.
M. A. MYERS, Secretary.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, 5th av., corner 23d st., NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF DIRECTORS of this bank will be held TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 9 and 10 A. M.
O. D. ROBERTS, Cashier.

NATIONAL BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIREC-TORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 124 Bowery, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

IRVING INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of the company, No. 157 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Jan. 4, 1876, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 12 M.
JAMES M. WILSON, Secretary.

NATIONAL BROADWAY BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11 proximo, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR FIFTEEN Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 196 Broadway, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M. G. M. HARD, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at its banking-rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray st., TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876. The poll will remain open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
E. H. PERKINS, Jr., Cashier.

MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, No. 33 Wall st., on TUESDAY, the 11th of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM H. COX, Cashier.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
E. WILLSON, Cashier.

MARKET NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 21, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house, TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
A. GILBERT.

THE NATIONAL PARK BANK OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1875.

ELECTION.—AN ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS will be held at the office of this bank, on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, from 12 o'clock M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
J. L. WORTH, Cashier.

GROCERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this bank will be held at the banking-house on TUESDAY, Jan. 11, 1876, from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
R. R. WATSON, Cashier.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Doors open 7:15; curtain rises at 7:45.
GRAND PRODUCTION of JULIUS CÆSAR!
EVERY NIGHT AND SATURDAY MATINEE,
remarkable representation of the great historical tragedy,
JULIUS CÆSAR,
by a cast of unparalleled strength, including the renowned Shakespeareans,
Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT,
Mr. F. C. BANGS, and
Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT.

. A MULTITUDE OF AUXILIARIES participate in the PROCESSIONS and TABLEAUX.

. Seats can be secured in advance.

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Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

CHICKERING HALL. BULOW.

VON BULOW MATINEE.
TO-DAY (Thursday) at 2 o'clock,
the extraordinary programme of Monday last will be repeated, presenting
BACH'S CONCERTOS for 1, 2, 3, and 4 pianos.
A young lady pupil of Hans Von Bulow,
A young lady pupil of Richard Hoffman, and
RICHARD HOFFMAN will appear with VON BULOW.
VON BULOW will also play Beethoven's adagio, opus 34, Handel's Prelude and Fugue and Chaconne.

FRIDAY, GRAND EVENING CONCERT.
Admission, $1; secured seats, $2. Seats for sale at Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square, and No. 114 Broadway. Chickering pianos are used by Von Bulow.

LYCEUM THEATRE. FRENCH PLAYS.

Last week of the Parisian Company.
THURSDAY, twenty-ninth subscription night,
benefit of
MADAME LORMIANI,
PAR DROIT DE CONQUETE, BY LEGOUVE.
FRIDAY,
LA MAITRESSE LEGITIME.
SATURDAY, last subscription night,
GAVAUT MINARD ET CIE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers....Messrs. SHOOK & PALMER
LAST WEEK
of
HENRY V.
FRIDAY, Dec. 31, benefit of Mr. GEO. RIGNOLD.
MATINEE NEW YEAR'S DAY.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, JOHN E. OWENS in
OUR BOYS.
Box-office open from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M.

COLOSSEUM,

THE SIEGE OF PARIS.
ASSASSINATION OF THE ARCHBISHOP.
Panorama of the
FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR,
Will be exhibited daily from 1 to 4 P. M., and from 7:30 to 10 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; children half price; no extras.

PARISIAN VARIETIES. 16TH ST. & BROADWAY

Temple of sensational art.
Let pleasure reign and joy be unconfined.
Unrivaled holiday attractions. Unprecedented hit of
THE NAUGHTY DUCHESS.
Grand olio of sixty artists in melange of beauty.

14 Temptations, | 12 new tableaux, | Two Buzzards,
Arnold Bros., | Peerless Emoclen, | Great Morriscos,
Keene & Forrester, | Unique Montague, | Myles Morris.

Evenings, 8 o'clock; matinees, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 2 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Grand matinée to-day at 2 o'clock.
BENEFIT TO WM. B. FRELIGH.
One hundred volunteers, representing the entire talent of all theatres in the City. Popular prices: Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Box-office for the sale of reserved seats open 10 A. M. See bills of the day.

CARD.

Signor ELIODOLO DE CAMPI, (the celebrated singing master,) returns Jan. 1, to the
NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av., next to Delmonico's.
SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS NOW OPEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE. NO. 624 BROADWAY.

THE GREAT SPECTACLE, NIMBLE NIP.
100 CHARMING CHILDREN
In Song, March, Military Evolutions, Choruses, &c.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE,

Nos. 585 and 587 Broadway.
GUS WILLIAMS and the largest company of specialty Stars ever assembled on one stage at the same time.
GRAND MATINEE FRIDAY and NEW YEAR'S DAY.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 9, 1875.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared the thirty-first interest dividend at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums remaining in bank Jan. 1, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous thereto, payable on and after Friday, the 21st of January.

Interest not withdrawn will be credited as an original deposit and entitled to interest from Jan. 1, and will be entered on the depositors' books whenever presented. Deposits made on or before Monday, Jan. 10, will bear interest from Jan. 1.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M. Bank-books in German, English, and French.
E. A. QUINTARD, Pres't, SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secy.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

No. 3 CHAMBERS ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1875.

FIFTY-FIFTH SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of SIX (6) PER CENT. per annum has been declared, and will be paid on and after the 11th day of January on all sums which have remained on deposit for three or six months previous to the 1st day of January, 1876.

Interest not called for will be credited and draw interest as an original deposit.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3, and on Thursday from 10 to 7. WILLIAM H. SLOCUM, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

METROPOLITAN SAVINGS BANK.

Nos. 1 and 3 3d av., opposite Cooper Institute.
CHARTERED 1852. 45TH SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST.

THE TRUSTEES of this Bank have ordered that INTEREST at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, out of the earnings of the past six months, be paid depositors on and after Jan. 15, 1876, on all accounts entitled thereto.

INTEREST not called for will be added to the account and draw interest from Jan. 1.

MONEY DEPOSITED on or before Jan. 10 will be entitled to interest from the first of that month.
ISAAC T. SMITH, President.
A. F. OCKERSHAUSEN, CLARKSON CROLIUS, } Vice Presidents.
T. W. LILLIE, Secretary.

GREENWICH SAVINGS BANK.

JANUARY INTEREST FOR 1876.

The Board of Trustees have ordered interest to be paid to depositors entitled thereto under the by-laws, at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on sums of $500 and under, and at the rate of Five per Cent. on all sums over $500 and not exceeding $3,000, and payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Deposits will not be received from any one depositor to an amount in excess of $3,000.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
W. R. VERMILYE, Vice President.
CLINTON GILBERT, Treasurer.
JAMES BRYCE, J. HARSEN RHOADES, } Secretaries.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1875.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,

Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st., corner Laight.
Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7.
Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.
Surplus, One Million Dollars.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Books in English, French, and German.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

Thirty-third Dividend at rate of six (6) per cent. per annum has been declared payable on and after Jan. 17.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN ST.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 29, 1875.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Trustees have ordered that interest be paid at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum on all sums remaining on deposit during the three or six months, ending Jan. 1, 1876, payable on and after Jan. 17, 1876.

Interest not called for will be added to the principal and draw interest from Jan. 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION

NO. 96 WARREN ST., NEW-YORK.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED.
Deposits made now draw interest from Jan. 1.
Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.
WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 237 Broadway, entrance on Park place. Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending Dec. 31, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upwards, will be paid on and after MONDAY, Jan. 17, 1876.
FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
PETER CUMMING, Actuary.

INSTITUTION FOR THE SAVINGS OF Merchants' clerks and others, No. 20 Union place, corner of East 15th st.—Dividend to Jan. 1, 1876, payable Jan. 17, 1876, at following rates per annum, viz.: Six per Cent. on sums of $5, and not exceeding $1,000, and Five per Cent. on larger sums.
A. GRACIE KING, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary.
Dec. 9, 1875.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.

Sealed proposals will be received until Feb. 1, 1876, by the Trustees of the New-York and Brooklyn Bridge, at their office, No. 21 Water st., Brooklyn, N. Y., for the manufacture and delivery of 122 tons of cast-steel wire rope, required for the erection of the temporary foot-bridge, cradle cables, and other appliances necessary for the construction of the main cables of the East River Suspension Bridge.

Printed specifications, together with any other information in regard to these ropes, may be obtained from the Secretary of the board, or of the Chief Engineer, W. A. ROEBLING.

LUMBER MANUFACTURERS.

PROPOSALS WANTED TO FURNISH
850 DOORS,
350 SASH,
150 sets of INSIDE SHUTTERS and TRIM.
Large quantity of trim for butlers' pantries and bath rooms; cash on delivery.
Manufacturers only dealt with who have kiln drying apparatus and best facilities.
Address BUILDINGS, Box No. 3,212 New-York Post Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK
will be presented the
ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN.

Characters by Messrs. H. J. MONTAGUE, JOHN GILBERT, W. R. FLOYD, J. W. CARROLL, E. M. HOLLAND, W. J. LEONARD, C. E. EDWIN, Miss ADA DYAS, Mme. PONISI, Miss EFFIE GERMON, Miss IONE BURKE, Mrs. JOHN SEFTON, and LAURA THORPE.

NO MATINEE HERE NEW-YEAR'S DAY.

MR. LESTER WALLACK
will make his
FIRST APPEARANCE
on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 3,
in Robertson's companion picture to CASTE, entitled
HOME,
the representations of which must be
NECESSARILY LIMITED,
in consequence of the early production of a
NEW PLAY,
now in active preparation.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Broadway and 14th st.
SHERIDAN SHOOK..Proprietor
A. M. PALMER...Manager

	Every night, ROSE MICHEL, Illustrated with the
AN	MOST ELABORATE AND BEAUTIFUL SCENERY ever set upon a stage, and with a cast of UNEXAMPLED STRENGTH,
UNDOUBTED	including the following favorite names: Messrs. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Stuart Robson, Fred. Robinson, J. H. Stoddart, John Parselle, Eben Plympton, T. E. Morris,
TRIUMPH.	Lysander Thompson, W. H. Wilder, and W. S. Quigley, and Misses Rose Eytinge, Fanny Morant, Nina Varian (by kind permission of Lester Wallack,) and Augusta Raymond.

SATURDAY, Jan. 1,
SEVENTH MATINEE OF ROSE MICHEL.
Seats secured two weeks in advance.

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Large and constantly increasing circulation, and best advertising medium in New-York.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE. Every Night at 8.

Proprietor and Manager..........Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY
AUGUSTIN DALY'S GREATEST SUCCESS.

PIQUE.

A PLAY OF TO-DAY!
MAGNIFICENT SCENERY! SUMPTUOUS COSTUMES!
AN EXTRAORDINARY CAST,
Including Miss Fanny Davenport, Mr. Charles Fisher, Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Mr. W. Davidge, Mr. Maurice Barrymore, Mr. F. Hardenberg, Mr. John Drew, Mr. C. Rockwell, Miss Jeffreys Lewis, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert, Emily Rigl, Kate Holland, Miss Sydney Cowell, and Mr. John Brougham, IN CHARACTERS OF TO-DAY! *.* Box-sheet open two weeks in advance.
Begins 7:45. Terminates 11:15. *.* Grand NEW YEAR'S MATINEE at 1:30 P. M.

PARK THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 22D ST.

HOLIDAY NIGHTS WILL BE KEPT BY

OAKEY HALL	THE FUNNY JURY,
as	THE WITTY PASTRY COOK,
WILMOT	THE LOVE-MAKING LIEUTENANT.
KEIRTON,	THE GRACEFUL DUMB BOY.
and JOHN DILLON as	THE CHATTY CHAMBER-MAID,
SILAS CRAFT,	Together with the company of
in the melodrama of CRUCIBLE.	THIRTY-THREE ARTISTS.

Admission, $1; Reserved seats, $1 50; Balcony, 50 cents.

PARK THEATRE.

SPECIAL MATINEE OF
CRUCIBLE,
With OAKEY HALL as
WILMOT KEIRTON.
THURSDAY, DEC. 30, AT 2 P. M.,
instead of Saturday, (New Year's.)
ONE DOLLAR TO ALL PARTS OF THE HOUSE.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. JAN. 4, '76, 8 P. M.

INTERCOLLEGIATE LITERARY ASSOCIATION.
SECOND ANNUAL ORATORICAL CONTEST.
Colleges represented.
PRINCETON, WILLIAMS, RUTGERS, HAMILTON, UNIVERSITY OF CITY OF NEW-YORK, ST. JOHNS, LAFAYETTE, SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, CORNELL, NORTH-WESTERN UNIVERSITY, AND COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.

Tickets can now be procured at the stage door. Box-office open Dec. 30. ADMISSION, 50 cents; parquette, $1; balcony, 75 cents; boxes, $4 and $5.

The decisions in the departments of Greek, Mathematics, and Essays, will be announced at the close of the Oratorical Contest.

EAGLE THEATRE, BROADWAY AND 33D ST.

Mr. JOSH HART..................Proprietor and Manager
MONDAY, DEC. 27,
and every evening and matinée until further notice,
CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME.

The great English Burlesque Harlequinade and Grand Transformation, produced AT A COST OF $10,000.

The magnificent and imposing transformation scene, THE FOUR SEASONS, by Mr. Matt Morgan. The Miniature Regiment. The Girards, Julia, Emil, and Louis, and the entire company of 100 stars. Matinées Wednesday and Saturday.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. WACHTEL.

Last night of the season.
WACHTEL GRAND OPERA.
SATURDAY EVENING, Jan. 1, (New-Year's Night,)
POSITIVELY LAST OPERA NIGHT,
WILLIAM TELL,
Grand Opera in four acts by Rossini.
THEODORE WACHTEL in his brilliant role of ARNOLD.
Seats secured at Academy and No. 114 Broadway.
MONDAY, Jan. 3, Wachtel Grand Opera at Academy of Music in PHILADELPHIA.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. WOOD'S.

THIS DAY.

EVENING AT 8.	MATINEE AT 2.
The great comedian,	The gorgeous spectacle,
F. S. CHANFRAU,	CHERRY AND FAIR STAR.
in the great play	A. H. Sheldon, T. Wood,
THE OCTOROON.	Louise Sylvester, H. Colton.

MUSEUM DEPARTMENT.
ON EXHIBITION P. T. BARNUM'S
LIVING BABY HIPPOPOTAMUS.

SECOND APPEARANCE.

VICTORIA C. WOODHULL
IN AN ENTIRELY NEW LECTURE, ENTITLED
WOMAN'S CURSE,
IN COOPER INSTITUTE,
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 30.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 75 cents. Seats secured at ticket office, Cooper Institute; No. 114 Broadway, No. 33 Union square, No. 111 Nassau st., Room 9.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.

A BAD NIGHT'S REST. | OPERA HOUSE,
PIQUE. TEMPTATION. | Broadway
CARTER'S DOG. | and 29th st.

The funniest entertainment in the City.
Seats secured. Matinee SATURDAY at 2.

LECTURES.

MR. MONCURE D. CONWAY.

MASONIC TEMPLE, corner 6th av. and 23d st.
SUNDAY, JAN. 2, AT 8 O'CLOCK P. M.
SCIENCE AND RELIGION IN ENGLAND.

A Conversation Lecture, including sketches of Lyell, Stanley, Huxley, Darwin, Newman, Tyndall, Spencer, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, and other leaders of opinion. Questions from the audience will be invited. Tickets, 50 cents; sold at Putnam's, Brentano's, Scribner's, and Dutton's.

GARRIE S. PEARSALL—THE REFORMED gambler, will expose lottery and policy with full details of the managers and backers at Albany, Jan. 20.

MUSICAL.

WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO, ORCHESTRAL, CYMBELLA, TROMBONET, VIALISTE, AND VESPER ORGANS, WITH STOOLS, WILL BE SOLD THIS WEEK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH, OR INSTALLMENTS. SECOND-HAND ORGANS, $40, $50, $60, AND NEW ORGANS, $75 UPWARD, CASH THIS WEEK. HORACE WATERS & SONS, NO. 481 BROADWAY.

A STEINWAY GRAND, UPRIGHTS, AND squares, Webers, and other pianos and organs, on installments and to rent. Bargains this month. S. T. BALL & CO., No. 15 East 14th st.

DANCING.

ALLEN DODWORTH'S

DANCING SCHOOL,
NO. 212 FIFTH AV.

Brooklyn Branch at No. 198 Washington st. Classes or private lessons for ladies, gentlemen, and children. For particulars send for a circular.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

OFFICE OF METROPOLITAN COLLAR COMPANY, Nos. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 6, 1875.

THE ENTIRE STOCK AND MACHINERY of the above company, together with the business good-will of the company, for sale. This is one of the best appointed factories for the manufacture of paper collars and cuffs in the world; the machinery is perfect, and has a capacity of making 350,000 collars per day, and can be put in operation in one hour; will be sold in one lot, for cash or its equivalent only. Apply to B. H. BALDWIN, Receiver.

FOR SALE—LARGE AND VALUABLE (MANILA) paper mill in Montville, Conn.; title perfect. For further particulars, address or call on THOMAS H. HARTWELL, Attorney and Trustee for estate of Wm. N. Hubbs, deceased, No. 19 Nassau st., New-York. Office hours from 1 to 5 P. M.

I WANT A LINE OF SAMPLES, (EMBROIDERIES, white goods, or kid gloves preferred,) to sell in Philadelphia and Baltimore, on salary or commission. Address W., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

$25,000.—GOOD CHANCE.—A MANUFACTURING firm wishes a special or active partner with above amount to enlarge their very successful business. Principals only address E. F. MEAD, No. 132 Nassau st., Room No. 12.

LOANS, STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD, &c.—Active young partner wanted with $75,000 to $100,000, by a person of long experience in the business; best of reference. Address BROKER, Box No. 158 Times Office.

A FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE MILLINER wishes a partner with capital; not necessary to understand the business. Address L. M., Box No. 153 Times Office.

THE BUDGET ADOPTED.

FINAL ACTION ON THE TAX LEVY.

PROVISION FOR THE RAISING OF $30,904,395 BY TAXATION FOR THE CITY GOVERNMENT—THE CONTROLLER OBJECTS TO CERTAIN ITEMS—THE EXCISE FUND AND THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

The Board of Apportionment reassembled yesterday in the Mayor's office for the purpose of taking final action on the tax levy for 1876, amounting to $34,904,395 64. Mayor Wickham, who occupied the chair, moved that the general fund to be deducted from the budget be set down at $4,000,000. He said the City revenue from various sources would be $3,500,000 next year, and that the amount paid over by the representatives of the late James Watson to the State authorities ($500,000) should be added to that sum. Controller Green replied that such a large deduction would result in deficiencies which would have to be met by the issue of bonds, and a corresponding increase of the debt of this City. He asked the Mayor by what law he assumed authority to make such a deduction, or any deduction, from the tax levy.

Mayor Wickham said that the Controller had made precedents for such action.

Controller Green remarked that it was perfectly evident there was a lack of knowledge of our financial system displayed in the board.

The Corporation Counsel was sent for to decide the question whether the board had a legal right to deduct the general fund from the tax levy, and he promptly appeared. He said that he would examine the statutes on the subject. Mayor Wickham said he was ready to vote for the budget as it stood; but at the instance of the Controller a recess was taken until 2 P. M. At that hour the Corporation Counsel sent in an opinion stating that it was customary to deduct the revenues of the City from the tax levy, but the time allowed him was too brief to examine the statutes on the subject. The Mayor then called for a vote on the budget, after which Controller Green submitted the following protest:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 29, 1875.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

The Controller hereby submits his emphatic protest against the action of this Board upon the final estimate for the year 1876, in respect to certain items of appropriation wherein his own judgment as to their legality, insufficiency or excess have been overruled by the other member of the boards, among which may be particularly specified the following, to wit:

1. The item of $12,500 for the Bureau of Permits, Mayor's Office, on account of its illegality.

2. The item of $30,650 for rents under resolutions of the Common Council, the leases of the premises not having been executed, while the rents are extravagant the premises are not needed for the interests of the City, and there is no lawful authority for incurring the expense.

3. The item of salaries for the Department of Public Works; the salaries in that department are in many cases too high, and should have been reduced.

4. The item of salaries for the Department of Taxes and Assessments, which is grossly excessive.

5. The addition of $6,000 for salaries of clerks to the Commissioners of Accounts, which is an illegal and unnecessary expense.

6. The items of judgments and real estate expenses for which purposes the amounts appropriated are wholly inadequate. The demands for these objects are imperative in their character and must be met, so that the deficiencies in these appropriations are only apparent reductions in the amount of taxes, which must be provided for at some future time.

7. The item of salaries of the Finance Department which has been cut down largely from the most careful estimates of the Controller, based upon the actual current expenses and in view of the most rigid economy, after previous reductions had been made down to the indispensable needs of the department for conducting its business.

8. The general fund. There has been deducted from the final estimate on account of this fund the sum of $4,000,000, while a careful estimate made by the Controller of the amount of revenues of the City to be relied on for the year 1876, belonging to this fund, including possible surplus of 1875, shows that it will not exceed the sum of $3,294,800, the particulars of which have been fully presented in a communication of Dec. 29, 1875, submitted to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

I therefore protest against this overestimate of the revenues of the general fund, to the amount of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars, as illegal, and deducting this large sum in excess of the just amount from the final estimate, the certain result of which, under an apparent reduction of taxation, will be a deficiency in the product of the taxes of the year 1876 to meet the appropriations, which deficiency will have to be provided for subsequently. The Controller, therefore, votes now for the final estimate for 1876, not willingly, but, as he did for the provisional estimate, in order only that the public service may not be embarrassed by a failure of the Board of Estimate and Apportionment to adopt and approve of it within the prescribed time, and not because he sanctions and approves of it as a whole. The estimate, as passed, is calculated to seriously embarrass the public service, and fails to make provision for its exigencies, which must be met by future taxation or future increase of the debt.

ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

The budget was then adopted. It provides for raising $30,904,395 64 by taxation for the maintenance of the City Government, the interest and redemption of the City debt, and the payment of State taxes for 1876. Controller Green submitted the following communication in relation to the distribution of a portion of the excise fund to various charities in this City; and a resolution was adopted approving of the distribution as recommended by him:

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE,
CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, Dec. 20, 1875.

To the Board of Estimate and Apportionment:

Herewith I present to the board a list of the charitable institutions applying for money from the excise fund. By the act of 1875, providing for the distribution of the excise money, it cannot be made in round sums, as heretofore, but must be made upon a per capita basis. The law does not fix the rate of per capita allowance, nor prescribe any mode of determining it, but leaves the matter to the Board of Estimate and Apportionment.

It is obvious that no one rate per capita can be adopted for distributing these moneys among all the different kinds of charitable institutions contemplated by the law. I have endeavored to get the best and most reliable information respecting these institutions, so that the distribution might be fairly and equitably made per capita, according to their relative usefulness in relieving the sick and suffering poor. Many of these institutions are not very systematic in keeping the statistics of their charities, and they vary greatly in the nature and extent of their operations, making it very difficult to determine between their respective claims for a share of the excise money, and to fix a per capita allowance for each kind of charity. Some institutions are of old standing and well endowed, and while they may render aid to a greater number of persons, they have less need of public aid, perhaps, than younger institutions struggling to maintain themselves.

A satisfactory classification of these institutions is not easily accomplished. It would be quite unjust, also, to give to an institution that merely furnishes a dose of medicine or a single meal to a person the same rate per capita as to another that supported a patient a whole year, or that cared for a patient for a long period after performing a difficult surgical operation.

In view of all these considerations the best has been done that seems possible to provide equitably for all, and I submit to the board a list of charitable institutions for distribution of the excise money among them upon a per capita basis, arranged as far as practicable according to the nature and value of the charity. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

	Allowance for 1876.
DISPENSARIES.	
New-York Dispensary	$1,285 53
Demilt Dispensary	1,097 32
Eastern Dispensary	1,020 42
North-eastern Dispensary	968 15
German Dispensary	1,059 92
North-western Dispensary	986 40
Northern Dispensary	994 44
Yorkville Dispensary	453 53
Harlem Dispensary	387 00
West Side German Dispensary	351 90
Western Homeopathic Dispensary	756 96
Tompkins Square Homeopathic Dispensary	620 10
New-York Homeopathic Medical College Dispensary	458 01
North-eastern Homeopathic Dispensary	432 96
Yorkville Homeopathic Dispensary	112 16
New-York Free Dispensary for Sick Children	388 64
Metropolitan Throat Hospital	276 00
New-York Dispensary for Diseases of Throat and Chest	631 80
HOMES AND ASYLUMS.	
Asylum of the Sisters of St. Dominic	$3,925 00
Five Points House of Industry	1,425 00
Institution of Mercy	3,922 00
St. Joseph's Industrial Home for Destitute Children	2,550 00
Home for the Aged, (in charge of Little Sisters of the Poor)	2,220 00
St. Joseph's Home for the Aged	2,190 00
The Sheltering Arms	2,025 00
Association for Befriending Children and Young Girls	1,500 00
Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews	1,043 00
St. Vincent's Home for Boys	1,275 00
Chapin Home for Aged and Infirm	1,000 00
St. Vincent's Industrial Home, (for girls)	960 00
Samaritan Home for the Aged	900 00
St. Barnabas House	750 00
Home for Incurables	700 00
Home for Old Men and Aged Couples	480 00
House of Rest for Consumptives	400 00
New-York Asylum for Lying-in-Women	1,225 00
St. Stephen's Home for Children	800 00
Home for Fallen and Friendless Girls	3,300 00
St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females	1,300 00
HOSPITALS.	
St. Francis Hospital	$3,168 75
New-York Orthopedic Dispensary	2,280 00
St. Vincent's Hospital	1,890 00
Mount Sinai Hospital	1,348 60
St. Luke's Hospital	1,130 00
New-York Medical College and Hospital for Women	543 40
German Hospital	690 00
St. Elisabeth's Hospital	700 00
St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children	200 00
INFIRMARIES.	
New-York Opthalmic and Aural Institute	$1,545 20
New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary	2,097 20
New-York Infirmary for Women and Children	1,034 80
West Side Infirmary for Diseases of Eye and Throat	171 80
Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital	643 60
New-York Ear Dispensary	318 00
New-York Opthalmic Hospital	779 60
ORPHAN ASYLUMS.	
Association for the Benefit of Colored Orphans	$1,375 00
Asylum of St. Vincent de Paul	650 00
Orphans' Home and Asylum of the P. E. Church	750 00
St. Joseph's Asylum	990 00
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	6,095 00
CHARITABLE SOCIETIES AND MISSIONS.	
The Church Mission to Deaf Mutes	$450 00
Five Points Mission	1,632 75
Howard Mission	1,000 00
Ladies' Union Relief Association for care of Disabled Soldiers and their Families	4,200 00
Ladies' Society for the Support of Widows and Orphans	1,250 00
New-York Diet Kitchen	1,314 00
New-York Female Assistance Society for the Relief of the Sick Poor	1,125 00
New-York Free Medical College for Women	438 25
Prison Association of New-York	3,267 00
St. John's Guild	3,000 00
Society for the Relief of Destitute Children of Seamen	855 00
Society for the Relief of the Destitute Blind, (Home for the Blind.)	1,000 00
Society of St. Vincent De Paul, of the City of New-York	2,859 00
Training School for Nurses	800 00
United Hebrew Charities of the City of New-York	2,065 50
Wilson Industrial School and Mission	350 00
Woman's Aid Society and Home for Training Young Girls	300 00
Women's Prison Association	450 00
Total	$100,908 69

A UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S CRIME

HE IS ACCUSED OF PERJURY AND EMBEZZLEMENT—LETTER OF ATTORNEY GENERAL PIERREPONT—ANTHONY COMSTOCK URGED TO VIGOROUS ACTION.

Mr. Anthony Comstock, the Secretary and Special Agent of the New-York Society for the Suppression of Vice, has had several cases, in which he and others have been witnesses, on hearing in the United States Court in the District of Connecticut. Such witnesses are entitled to fees for mileage and attendance at court. The fees in such cases are paid by the United States Marshal for the district in which the cases are heard, and the Marshal is reimbursed by the Government, on presentation of sworn abstracts or vouchers. The Marshal for the District of Connecticut is Peter R. Carll, and he has held his present position about five years. Judge Nathaniel Shipman is the United States District Judge for the district; the United States District Attorney is Calvin G. Childs, and the Clerk of the Court is Lorenzo R. Waldo. Mr. Carll is about forty-five years old, has a wife and daughter, lives in one of the finest mansions in New-Haven, and moves in the best social circles.

Following is the substance of a statement made by Mr. Comstock:

In the latter part of last October I received from Marshal Carll an abstract of witness fees, sent me to sign; it was in the case of the United States vs. Abraham D. Foeder, charged with mailing improper publications at Stamford, Conn. The abstract called for $15 fees. I turned to my cash account, and found that I had only been paid $12 70. I made a copy of the abstract, signed my name to the original, and immediately set to work to make an investigation. In a few days I received another abstract, in the case of the United States vs. John E. Lyon, charged with having mailed improper articles in New-Haven, the case being heard in February, 1874. This abstract was dated Feb. 24, 1874, and Carll had certified before Clerk Waldo that the witnesses in the case had testified and were entitled to the sums opposite their names, which sums had been paid to them in good faith. Upon this abstract I was charged as having received $10 50, whereas I was not in court and did not receive a cent. In connection with this abstract Carll sent me the following letter, which I believe he intended as a "blind:"

DEAR SIR: Please sign and return. I have sent your order, but they refuse to reimburse me. On that I have been through my entire accounts for nearly ten years. I have too much money locked up in them to throw away. Yours truly, P. R. CARLL.

I never had any order for fees during the month of February, 1874, and I was in Chicago during that month to the 25th, when I returned to New-York and received a telegram from Carll that I need not come on to testify, and I did not go. Upon the receipt of these papers I went to Washington. Before going I made a careful examination of my cash account and got the exact amounts of the fees I had received in Connecticut, and the dates on which I had received them from Carll. On going to the Attorney General's office in Washington I was requested to examine the abstracts of Carll in the Auditor's office, and made a comparison, with the following results: On Nov. 22, 1872, I had received $9 10 for witness fees in New-Haven, and found the Government charged $11. On Nov. 26, 1872, I had received $12 70 for witness fees in New-Haven, and the Government was charged $15. Upon this last abstract there were two other witnesses, one of whom had traveled from Stamford, and was entitled to seventy-seven miles mileage and for one day's attendance, while the Government was charged with 120 miles mileage and two day's attendance. The mileage allowed is ten cents per mile, and the fee for each day's attendance is $1 50. The other witness received $6 50, and the Government was charged $15. The Government was charged $24 50 for fees for this last witness for mileage and attendance in May, 1873, when he was only entitled to $8. On May 27, 1874, I received $13 20, while Carll charged the Government $31 20. On Nov. 26, 1874, I received $26, Carll charging the Government $47 40. Besides these overcharges, I have found others in reference to witnesses who have been subpœnaed in my cases. I immediately, at the request of Attorney General Pierrepont, put all these facts in writing. United States District Attorney Childs requested that the matter be referred to Judge Shipman for examination, and I was notified to appear before Judge Shipman on Tuesday, the 28th inst., accompanied by my witnesses. Meantime I received the following letter from Attorney General Pierrepont:

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 23, 1875.

Anthony Comstock, Esq., New-York City:

SIR: Go to the United States District Attorney, Mr. Childs, at Stamford, and present him this letter. Tell him that in addition to the charges you have made other and serious charges have lately come to this department against Mr. Carll, the Marshal. Present all your facts to the District Attorney. If they warrant an arrest proceed with promptness and vigor. If any officer of the Government has been guilty of frauds in his office he deserves the severest punishment which the law can give. If he is guilty let no favor and no leniency be shown. Yours respectfully,

EDWARDS PIERREPONT Attorney General.

On the receipt of this letter, I went on Monday, the 27th inst., to Stamford, and laid the facts before District Attorney Childs, offering to make an affidavit for the issuing of a warrant against Carll. On the ground that the matter was to come up before Judge Shipman on Tuesday, the 28th inst., I was induced to defer my action looking to an arrest until reasonable time had been given for a hearing of an informal character before Judge Shipman, although such a hearing, in the first instance, is entirely out of the ordinary course. On Tuesday morning, the above facts and Attorney General Pierrepont's letter were laid before Judge Shipman, in his private room, in the presence of District Attorney Childs and Marshal Carll, who appeared with his counsel, a brother-in-law of Judge Shipman's. I then offered to make the necessary affidavit and complaint for the arrest of Carll, in order to have the examination conducted according to the practice in criminal cases. District Attorney Childs had previously informed me that the facts as established clearly constituted the statutory offenses of perjury and embezzlement, and yet, after the evidence was presented, Mr. Childs asked and obtained from Judge Shipman an order subpœnaing the witnesses for a further hearing at 2 o'clock P. M. on the 31st prox. I have reason to believe that there is not an earnest intention to press this case to an examination in the ordinary way, and I consider it my duty, under the Attorney General's instructions, to push the matter to a speedy issue. With this intention I am preparing an affidavit covering the facts in the case, which, after being sworn to before a United States Commissioner in New-York, I shall present to District Attorney Childs. There are other charges of a very grave character against Carll; one of which is that he was in the habit of having vouchers signed in blank, filling them in afterward with amount to suit him; another that he destroyed papers sent him to serve in bankruptcy proceedings, and a third that he received a bribe of $300 from a liquor dealer arrested for a violation of the internal revenue laws. Carll appealed to me, as a brother church member, not to prosecute the charges against him, as they would, if pressed, eventuate in his ruin.

The charges made by Mr. Comstock are based on sections 5,392 and 5,491 of the Revised States of the United States. The former section provides that United States officials guilty of perjury in swearing to false vouchers, &c., shall be punished by a fine of not more than $2,000, and by imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years. The latter section is as follows:

"Every officer or agent of the United States who having received public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, fails to render his accounts for the same as provided by law shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and shall be imprisoned not less than six months or more than ten years."

CALIFORNIA MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 29.—The following are the closing official prices of Mining Stocks to-day: Consolidated Virginia, 403; Crown Point, 27¾; California, 75½; Yellow Jacket, 106½; Segregated Belcher, 87; Empire, 5½; Ophir, 53¾; Alpha, 20¾; Chollar, 94; Belcher, 32½; Savage, new stock, 16½; Confidence, 20; Imperial, 10; Sierra Nevada, 21¾; Mexican, 19¾; Exchequer, 11½; Gould and Curry, 18¾; Overman, 60¾; Best and Belcher, 57; Justice, 24¾; Hale and Norcross, 46; Caledonia, 21.

A MISCHIEVOUS LAW.

EFFECT ON THE ISLAND NURSERIES.

THE CHILDREN TO BE DISTRIBUTED BY RELIGIOUS TESTS—COMMITMENTS HEREAFTER TO BE MADE ACCORDING TO SECTARIAN DEMANDS.

There was a law enacted in April last, at the solicitation of certain persons connected with charitable and reformatory matters, that, unless arrested by injunction or flatly disobeyed, will break up the foundling and nursery institutions under charge of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, and send the children on Randall's Island to other homes—much the greater portion going to the Catholic Protectory in Westchester County and the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum at Fifth avenue and Fifty-seventh street. The originators of the act did not intend it to apply to New-York County. In other counties such children as are meant by "vagrant, truant, or disorderly" are sent to the poor-houses, and other children of like character are born in such houses. They are associated with ignorant and vicious adults, and grow up fit for nothing better than paupers and criminals. To remove such children from evil and degrading influences and give them a chance to acquire education the "act to provide for the better care of pauper and destitute children" was passed. It was made general, and before its application to Randall's Island was known the Legislature had adjourned. No movement has been made to prevent its going into effect.

The admissions and discharges of children at Randall's Island average over 3,000 a year, and there are from 300 to 500 constantly on hand. They are well taken care of, have six or eight houses, with ample room for classification, and just such education as is given in the City Public School No. 6, with a full force of excellent teachers operating exclusively on the Island. The cost of each child has been carefully computed, and is shown to be just fourteen and a half cents per day, or seven and a half cents less than $53 a year. The institution has been well managed, and has rescued thousands of children from vagrancy and crime. Their condition will be in no way improved in the new homes to which they are to be sent, while the difference to the public will be very considerable. Over 160 will be sent to the Protectory and the Orphan Asylum, and for every one the Protectory will collect from the City Treasury $110 a year, or more than twice as much as is now paid.

This difference in expense is one reason for repealing the law. But there is another. As the law now stands, any father, mother, or guardian who wishes to get rid of supporting a child between three and sixteen years old has but to complain that the girl or boy is "vagrant, truant, or disorderly" to procure summary commitment, and put the child on the tax-payers at a charge of $110 a year.

Another effect is to stop the operations of Compulsory Education, since every truant must be sent to existing institutions, and so out of the reach of the Board of Education. All these things were in the original draft of the law. In the first section it is provided that such children shall be committed or sent "to some orphan asylum or other charitable or reformatory institution, as now provided for by law." The second and last section commands Supervisors to distribute children in poor-houses on or after the 1st of January, 1876, and "provide for their support in families, orphan asylums, or other appropriate institutions, as now provided by law," and the board are required to take the necessary action. There the original act ends, and is complete and symmetrical. But immediately following—not as a separate section—the following is "run in:" "In placing any such child in any such institution it shall be the duty of the officer, Justice, or person placing it there to commit such child to an orphan asylum, charitable or other reformatory institution that is governed or controlled by officers or persons of the same religious faith as the parents of such child, as far as practicable."

On Randall's Island no sectarian doctrines are taught. At least three-quarters of the vagrants sent there are the offspring of Irish Catholics. It is to get spiritual control of these children that the nurseries are to be broken up and the boys and girls sent to the Protectory. That institution comes this year to the City Treasury for $220,000, and every child added costs us $110, and the Foundling Asylum of the Sisters of Charity wants $208,000. The aggregate of City appropriations for asylums and reformatories is $883,140, of which about four hundred and forty-three thousand dollars, or more than one-half, goes to the Catholic Protectory, their Foundling Asylum, and their House of the Good Shepherd. If the letter and spirit of that part of the law above quoted is carried out, it will not be many months before thousands of boys and girls whose parents find their support difficult or unpleasant, may be snugly quartered in these institutions for any time until they are sixteen years old, and the tax-payers can find out just how much they would have to pay every year for support and good sectarian education by multiplying by one hundred and ten dollars any number of inmates that the managers may think proper to count upon.

THE ZORNOW MURDER.

VERDICT OF THE CORONER'S JURY—KILLED BY SOME PARTY OR PARTIES UNKNOWN.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner Woltman in the case of the German, August Zornow, who was shot on Christmas morning in Second street, near Avenue B. Catharine Zornow, the wife of the deceased, testified that between 1 and 2 o'clock A. M. William Johann came to her house and brought some pigeons with him. He asked "Where is Gus?" and she told him to go to Houston street and find him; Johann went out, and witness heard four shots; he then came back, having two pigeons which her husband had taken out with him. She asked, "Is August hurt?" and Johann said he was not. She went to the station-house, and Johann went with her as far as First avenue and Fourth street. On the way she asked him, "Can you tell me who it was?" He said he could if he saw him—that he wore a brown coat, black felt hat, had a light mustache, and stuttered. Roundsman Welsing testified that he arrested Johann in bed at his mother's house, in Tenth street, Williamsburg. On informing him that he was wanted for the shooting of August Zornow, he said he knew nothing about it. Louisa Mier, a sister of Johann, testified that he came to her residence, No. 49 Sheriff street, in company with Jacob Ross, at 3:30 o'clock A. M. She asked him what made him come at such an hour. He said he had seen a man shot; she asked him who did it, and he said he could not tell, but that the man stuttered. Isabella Duryea testified that John Oakley woke her husband up and said that Zornow was shot, and that he could tell all about it. Oakley said that the man said, "August, I'll shoot you;" Oakley was much excited, and stuttered. Caspar Ross testified that Johann told him he had not told all he knew, but would do so at the inquest; Johann said the man said, "I'll shoot you," and Zornow answered, "I'm not afraid of those little pills." Henry C. Smith heard the shots fired and saw deceased fall; there were two strange men with Zornow and Johann; after the shooting Johann and the strange men ran away. William Johann was then examined, and testified that on his obtaining the pigeons from Zornow, the latter had a quarrel with the two strange men, and struck one of them, when they fired at Zornow; one of the men said to Zornow, "What do you want of me?" and Zornow answered, "I don't care for that;" the man who fired the shots wore a brown coat, had a light mustache, and stuttered. Deputy Coroner Cushman testified as to the character of Zornow's injuries, and the case was then given to the jury, which, after a short absence, found a verdict that Zornow came to his death by pistol-shot wounds at the hands of some party or parties unknown. Coroner Woltman then discharged Ross, Johann, and the other witnesses who were present in custody of Capt. McCullagh, of the Seventeenth Precinct.

FITZ JOHN PORTER'S SUCCESSOR.

The official term of Commissioner Fitz John Porter, as head of the Department of Public Works, will close with this month, but the Mayor has not yet announced the name of his candidate for the office. The Democratic Aldermen have endeavored to unlock the secret, but have failed. One Alderman asserted yesterday that the Mayor would either nominate Police Commissioner Smith for the place, or an unknown gentleman from the Manhattan Club. Some politicians assert that he will send in the name of Mr. E. P. Barker to the Aldermen for confirmation, in case they should refuse to confirm Fitz John Porter for a second term. It is, however, deemed more likely that the Mayor will not make any nomination until the new Board of Aldermen meets.

A BROADWAY STORE ROBBED.

The warehouse of Messrs. Bandonine & Willis, importers of cloth, on the second floor of the building Nos. 718 and 720 Broadway, was visited by burglars during last Monday night and robbed of goods valued at $1,900. The burglars, it is evident, concealed themselves on the first floor of the building (a portion of which is unoccupied) when the premises were closed for the night, shortly before 7 o'clock on Monday evening. During the night they ascended to the second floor, and by boring a number of holes in the door leading from the hallway gained access to the store. The burglars then selected twenty-one pieces of fine French doeskin valued at $1,900. Opening the iron shutters of one of the rear windows, the burglars threw the goods out to confederates, who were in waiting in the alley-way which runs along the rear of the premises, and connects with Lafayette place, and then lowered themselves into the alley. No evidence of the burglary could be seen on the outside of the building, as the front doors on Broadway were not tampered with.

PIER NUMBER FORTY-FOUR.

MEETING OF THE SINKING FUND COMMISSIONERS—PROTEST AGAINST THE PURCHASE OF THE PIER—ARGUMENT OF COMMISSIONER DIMOCK—CONTROLLER GREEN STOPS THE PROCEEDINGS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund met yesterday in the Mayor's Office to take action upon a resolution of the Dock Department recommending the purchase of Pier No. 44, now owned by the Inmann Steam-ship Line, at $250,000. This pier is the only one in a long line of water front not owned by the City. Commissioners Wales and Dimock were present for the purpose of explaining the necessity for purchasing the property, and showing that the investment would be very remunerative to the City. Messrs. Henry L. Beers and Edward Fitch appeared to oppose the resolution in behalf of the Council of Political Reform. When the question was called up, Mr. Fitch submitted a written statement, in which he asked the board not to approve of the purchase on the following grounds:

Its excessive cost. The City sold this pier in 1855 for $20,000. Estimates have been procured of the cost of building the same kind of a pier, which range between $16,000 and $18,000. It is estimated that the value of the present pier is $30,000. The City acquires nothing by this purchase but the simple structure of this pier and its appurtenances. The title to the land upon which the pier was built was not conveyed in the sale of the pier by the City in 1855. The owners formally relinquished any claim they might otherwise have had to the land under water upon which this pier was built by neglecting to join the City in building this pier. The consent of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund to this purchase involves the City in a further expense of $85,000 in removing this pier and building a new one, on the same site, making the total cost of the new pier $335,000. This purchase is not required to enable the Department of Docks to continue the stone bulkhead. They have the power to take any private property required for this purpose. If a new pier is needed to accommodate a valuable dock tenant, the City has numerous other commodious sites on which no such heavy preliminary expenses will be necessary.

Commissioner Dimock, in reply, took up each point in the statement of Mr. Fitch. He said the Dock Department did not propose to pay the Inman Line $250,000 for property without taking due precautions as to the title. They proposed to proceed in the regular way of all real estate transactions. If the parties had no title why then there would be no purchase, and he was perfectly willing that all the safeguards necessary should be placed around the transaction so as to secure the City. As for the investment, it could not fail to be remunerative. The Dock Department could not supply the demand for piers in that locality at $30,000 or $40,000 a year. Persons were ready and willing to pay those rents, and anxious to secure docks at those rates. It was not for him to say why such rents should be paid; that was the business of those who paid them. The deep water piers are in the locality of the one they proposed to purchase, and therefore they were more sought after and advantageous for steam-ships than others. There could be no doubt that these piers would bring remunerative prices so long as New-York remains a commercial city. The acquisition of the pier of the Inman Line would enable the Dock Department to improve an unbroken line of water front in that section of the City, and would at the same time result in yielding a high rental, which would justify the outlay. In fact the purchase of the property was a necessity so as to carry on the work of the department. As an instance of the large rents received for piers, he would state that the Pacific Mail Company paid $45,000 a year for their dock. Mr. Dimock then referred to the plans adopted by his predecessors upon which so much public money was expended, and said that the present board had to meet the question whether the work should be undone and other plans substituted. They came to the conclusion that it would not be economical to let the outlays that had been made be wasted, and they acted accordingly. It was proper for him to state that the Inman Line did not want to sell their pier. The Dock Department, as a matter of public necessity, asked them to do so, and commenced negotiations to that end. The Inman Line wanted $400,000 for the property, but finally consented to take $250,000.

Mr. Fitch said he would like to know what property the Inman Line proposed to convey. Commissioner Dimock replied that they proposed to convey their pier, and the nature of their title to it could be ascertained.

The Secretary here read a correspondence between Mr. John G. Dale, of the Inman Line, and the Dock Department, in relation to purchasing the pier. In this correspondence Mr. Dale consented to sell the property.

Controller Green said the Dock Department was not in its proper attitude before the board. All the papers before them were comprised in the correspondence between the Dock Commissioners and Mr. Dale, and a resolution providing for the purchase of the pier. As the law stood, it was necessary for the Dock Department to enter into an agreement with the owners of the pier, and then submit it to the Sinking Fund Commissioners for their approval. Such an agreement should be distinct; there should be nothing vague in it. The Sinking Fund Commissioners had no power to originate the purchase; that was the function of the Dock Department. They had no power to alter any agreement the Dock Department might enter into; but their sole function was to approve of any agreement if they thought proper. As it was, if a vote were taken on the resolution authorizing the purchase of the pier, one member might assert that he voted to purchase the timber above water, another that he voted to purchase an absolute title to the property, and so on. To avoid any such disputes, it would be necessary to show what the Inman proposed to convey to the City for for $250,000. For his own part, he believed they could only convey the right to collect wharfage on the property, subject to the regulations of the State authorities.

Recorder Hackett said that in view of the alleged uncertainty as to what was proposed to be conveyed to the City, he was in favor of postponing the consideration of the whole subject.

On motion of Alderman Gross, the resolution was laid on the table.

The Recorder here handed a communication to the Secretary, which he said he had received for the purpose of presentation. It recited that the Dock Department had little or nothing to show for its expenditure of $1,700,000 in 1874; that the work it then carried on was defective in every particular. Mayor Wickham directed the Secretary to discontinue reading the document, as he was opposed to having the Dock Commissioners attacked before the board. Besides, the Sinking Fund Commissioners had nothing to do with the matter.

Controller Green hoped the document would be read. He was opposed to any attack upon the Dock Commissioners, but as the communication seemed to relate to allegations made before the board, he thought they should hear it through.

Mayor Wickham said he would not permit the communication to be read, unless the board called for the reading. It contained an attack on Dock Commissioners, which he did not want to listen to.

Controller Green—How do you know it contains an attack on Dock Commissioners, when the document, so far as read, don't show it? You must have read it.

Mayor Wickham—I have not, but its tone shows me that it attacks Dock Commissioners.

Commissioner Wales said that if the document credited him with a statement before the board that the Dock Department had squandered $1,700,000 in 1874, he must have been incorrectly reported.

The communication was then referred to the Controller, after which the board adjourned.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Hon. Matthew H. Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is at the Hoffman House.

Gen. John C. Robinson, of Binghamton, is at the Coleman House.

Hon. George Q. Cannon, Delegate to Congress from Utah, is at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Surgeon George A. Bright, of the United States Naval Academy, is at the St. James Hotel.

Col. Thomas A. Scott, President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is at the Windsor Hotel.

Prof. Francis A. Walker, of Yale College, and Calvin G. Child, United States District Attorney for Connecticut, are at the Everett House.

Sir Alexander T. Galt, of Montreal, and Thomas Dickson, President of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, are at the Gilsey House.

Hon. James G. Blaine, of Maine; Senator Lewis V. Bogy, of Missouri, and ex-Gov. Henry Howard, of Rhode Island, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

REVISING THE BIBLE.

The American Bible Revision Committee, coöperating with the British committee in the revision of the authorized version of the Bible, are now in session in their rooms in the Bible House. The Old Testament section have completed the five books of Moses, and are now engaged upon the book of Psalms. The New Testament Committee are at work upon the epistle of James and the first epistle of Peter. The Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles have been finished. The members present are Rev. Dr. Schaff, of New-York; ex-President Woolsey, of New-Haven; Bishop Lee, of Maryland; Prof. Kendrick, of Rochester; Profs. Day and Dwight, of New-Haven; Thayer and Mead, of Andover; Abbot, of Cambridge; Hare and Krauth, of Philadelphia; De Witt, of New-Brunswick; Strong, of Madison, N. J.; Aiken, of Princeton; Chancellor Crosby and Drs. Washburn and Chambers, of this City; Dr. Burr, of Madison; and Profs. Riddle, of Hartford; Chase, of Haverford College, and Osgood, of Rochester.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The German Up-town Savings Bank began to pay twenty-five cents on the dollar to its depositors yesterday.

The eighteenth Christmas festival of the Sunday-school of St. George's Mission Chapel of Free Grace will be held this evening.

A meeting of the grain receivers of the Produce Exchange will be held to-day, to consider the proposed increase in the charge for elevating and weighing.

The Controller will pay to-day, through the disbursing officer of his office, all inspectors, poll-clerks, and landlords for their services during the late election.

The Christmas festival of the Sabbath-school connected with the Prospect Hill Reformed Church, Eighty-fifth street, near Second avenue, will take place this morning.

Mrs. Ada Copia, only daughter of Superintendent Walling, died yesterday morning at the residence of her father. Mrs. Copia had only been married a little over two months.

Mary Hartman, aged forty-five, of No. 2,150 Third avenue, while hanging out clothes yesterday morning, fell from the third-story window of her residence, and was instantly killed.

Lizzie Hopkins, aged twenty-one, an inmate of the House of the Good Shepherd, foot of East Ninety-fifth street, committed suicide on Tuesday morning by jumping from the fourth-story window of that institution.

The Executive Committee of the Young Men's Noonday Prayer-meeting appeal to the "mothers and sisters of New-York" to abstain from offering to their friends on New Year's Day intoxicating liquors.

The foreign steam-ship mails of yesterday consisted of 33,940 letters and 46 bags of papers. The steam-ship China, for Queenstown, carried 33,075 letters and 44 bags of papers, and the Alta 865 letters and 2 bags of papers.

At a meeting of "The Press" Lodge, No. 91, Knights of Pythias, held yesterday, the following officers were elected: L. J. Washburn, C. C.; Henry Barns, V. C.; Nelson W. Young, Sr., P.; P. R. Sterne, M. of E.; F. J. Sharratt, Trustee.

Mr. Van Pelt concluded his argument in behalf of Mrs. Mary Ann Foster, the contestant in the Singer will case, in the Surrogate's Court at White Pleas yesterday. The decision of Surrogate Coffin will be given in the course of ten days.

Walter Damoret has received from the Humane Society of this City a handsome gold medal and $100 in money as an acknowledgment of his exertions in saving the lives of the unfortunate passengers and crew at the time of the Sunnyside disaster.

The steam-boat inspectors yesterday held a meeting to inquire into the cause which led to the recent collision between the tug Reindeer and the freight steamer Pioneer. Several witnesses were examined, but no testimony, of importance was elicited.

The members of the next Board of Aldermen held a caucus yesterday and nominated Hon. Samuel A. Lewis for President, Capt. Tuomey for Chief Clerk, and William J. Moloney for Deputy Clerk. The present assistant clerks of the board are to be reappointed.

The semi-centennial anniversary of the Spring Street Presbyterian Church was celebrated last evening at the church building, No. 246 Spring street. The exercises consisted of prayer, singing, and addresses replete with reminiscences of old New-York. Among the speakers were Rev. Mr. Halliday, Rev. Dr. Cox, and R. J. Fann.

At the election of the Sixth Assembly District German Republican Club, held last evening, the following officers were chosen: President, Abraham Tichner; Vice President, L. F. Cahn; Secretary, L. Allemand; Treasurer, S. Goetz, and Delegates to the Central Committee, Abraham Tichner, Gabriel Löwenstein, Moses Lehrberger, William Schäter, and Adam Lahr.

An important meeting of representatives of the New-York trunk lines, the Boston and Albany, the Michigan Central, Michigan Southern and Lake Shore, Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, Grand Trunk of Canada, and Central Vermont Railroad Companies, will be held this morning, at 10 o'clock, at the Grand Central depot, in Forty-second street. It is understood that this meeting was called by the Michigan Central, and that it has for its object the discussion of the points at issue between the Boston and Albany Road, and the combination formed by the Central Vermont, Grand Trunk of Canada, and the Michigan Central, with a view to devise some means by which the present ruinously low rates ruling between Boston and New-York and Chicago may be increased.

BROOKLYN.

In Justice Semler's court, yesterday, Michael Purcell and Theodore Jackson were committed on a charge of striking Ketter Curran, of No. 189 Walworth street, on the head with a slung-shot.

Margaret Edwards, a widow aged fifty-seven years, was found dead in her bed at No. 55 Nelson street. By her side was found a bottle half filled with whisky. The deceased was of very intemperate habits.

Aras G. Williams goes out of office on next Saturday, after serving three years as Sheriff of Kings County. During his administration 30,000 prisoners were confined in the Raymond Street Jail. Six of these died in the prison and four escaped.

Mr. Frederick S. Massey, President of the Fire Department, declared his intention yesterday of enforcing more strictly in future the laws in relation to unsafe burning oil. It is contemplated to publish the names of all the dealers who sell explosive oil.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Board of Aldermen of Paterson have appointed a special committee to investigate the charges of fraud against Tax Commissioner James Hand.

Burglars are operating very extensively in North Hudson County. On Tuesday night seven houses were entered and robbed of articles of some value, but in no case were the perpetrators captured.

Mrs. John Schick was found dead in bed yesterday morning at her residence in Bonnsville. She retired the previous night in her usual good health, and had made no complaint of feeling unwell.

George Shephard, aged sixty-five, was struck by a locomotive and killed yesterday morning while attempting to cross the Erie Railway track at Van Houten street, Paterson. Deceased leaves a widow, but no children.

The jury in the case of Nicholas Kennedy, who was on trial in the Middlesex County courts for attempting to murder Michael Coleman at South Amboy, returned a verdict of guilty. He was remanded for sentence.

James W. Westcomb and Elizabeth Smith, both colored, were arrested in Newark by Detectives Starnsby and Murray on suspicion of being the parties who, in May last, robbed the residence of James W. Monell, on Bridge street, of $1,000 worth of diamonds. The prisoners were committed for trial.

Alice Cunningham, the woman who was stabbed by Patrick Shanahan, at Bayonne, and who has since been confined in St. Francis' Hospital, was discharged yesterday and immediately arrested, and had to appear as a witness against her assailant. She still persists in her absolute refusal to say anything implicating Shanahan.

Owen Corrigan, Captain of the canal-boat Mary Ellen, lying in the cove at the Long Dock, was killed on Tuesday evening at the Henderson street crossing of the Erie Railway, in Jersey City. He attempted to pass under a train standing on the crossing, when the cars moved and he was run over. Deceased resided at New-Brunswick, and leaves a wife and family.

A woman, who was evidently insane, arrived at the Erie Railway Depot in Jersey City on the Cincinnati express train on Tuesday night, and was taken into custody. She gave her name as Mary Ann Doyle, and it is supposed that she escaped from some lunatic asylum. She will be detained by the authorities in Jersey City until something definite can be learned about her.

PAYMENT OF OHIO INDEBTEDNESS.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of Ohio have forwarded to the American Exchange National Bank, New-York City, $1,104,543 12, of which the sum of $866,230 47 will be appropriated to the payment of the principal of the loan of 1875, called in for redemption on the 1st prox., and the balance, $238,312 65, for the January interest. This payment of principal will reduce the funded debt of the State to $7,081,689 65.

MORE PORTENTS IN VIRGINIA.

Old Virginia seems really to be in a bad way. The Petersburg *Index* of Tuesday, Dec. 28, adds this statement to the many recent ones of strange occurrences: "A phenomenon, somewhat remarkable in its character, and quite startling to many who experienced it, occurred on Sunday afternoon. It was a sudden rush or descent from above of a current of warm air, accompanied by a noise similar to that which preceded the earthquake the other night. The air was so warm as to be oppressive, and the circumstance was so strange that persons who were on the street were startled and unable to account for it. Some feared that another earthquake was coming, and some fear that the signs betoken more shocks at an early period. We hope everybody will keep calm on the subject of the 'quake.' We do not believe that any will happen in this latitude of sufficient severity to hurt anybody or any thing."

A DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* has decided that Indiana must furnish the next Democratic candidate for the Presidency, and it proceeds, in a double-leaded editorial, to dispose of the whole business as follows: "In a careful survey of the political situation, and the demand of the hour for a proper representative of the true Democratic reform that will become the issue in the impending contest, Indiana will doubtless furnish the standard bearer. This is clearly indicated. The vital interests at stake are too broad in their scope for our national convention to suffer any local or sectional representative to lead the Democratic columns. Neither the representative of a hard-money ring in the East, nor the advocate of inflation in the West will do. The *mere sporadic impulses that find utterance in a quadrilateral of poker-players* cannot decide now for the Democratic Party. The party and the country look for and demand a proper representative of reform, a man of broad and comprehensive political views, and not recognized simply as the champion of any local interest, or coterie of politicians. The North, East, South, and West unite in recognizing in Mr. Hendricks such a man, and he will doubtless become the leader of the Democratic hosts of the nation."

WOULD YOU SAVE LIFE?

Then keep a box of DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR always at hand. Many a child has been burned to death that might have been saved by it. 25 cents.—*Advertisement.*

THE NEW YEAR'S HAT AND NEW YEAR'S PRESENTS.

Gentlemen who make calls on Saturday next will want a handsome hat, a fur collar and cuffs, a cane, or an umbrella from KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Also, ladies' attractive and fashionable Furs.—*Advertisement.*

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship China, for Liverpool.—R. W. Adams, Alfred Arone, Charles Boyce, John Cartledge, W. H. Chase, Jr., Very Rev. S. W. M. Corrigan, Edward Earle, George Evans, T. B. Homer, C. E. Lewis, M. P., Fortescue Kellett Long, M. Morton, T. W. Pierce, W. K. Purves, Andrew Telfer Mrs. Noyes.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship South Carolina, for Charleston.—Rev. G. P. Claflin, wife and daughter, Miss L. P. Gould, H. Mitchell, G. Mitchell, Mrs. G. W. Hayward, M. Buencompagnie, W. Costello, E. Randell, Geo. Hayward, Miss Hayward, J. L. Haley, A. S. Van Dien, Mrs. E. R. Street, J. H. Tower and wife, H. S. Ward and wife, Miss Kate Wright, Miss A. A. Towers, H. L. Weed, G. R. R. Edmonds, Mrs. Anna Sauer, J. A. Morgan and wife, E. L. Fletcher, J. L. Boynton, Miss Q. H. Rodd, Miss Rodd, Miss W. H. Brophy, Miss E. Lewis, Joseph Bain, Q. C. Wood, Thomas Costello, D. B. Davis, F. Miller, G. Edgett, C. Neungesser, J. W. De Camp, H. C. Seghold, L. F. Willis, George Brickett, D. W. Richards, E. B. Sweet, J. Pralow, R. Mullins, P. Farley, J. Giarnon, Miss Bowen.

In steam-ship Egypt, from Liverpool.—J. Makepeace, T. Schonleber, D. Henderson, Miss Thomson, A. Ingla, M. Choullett, Mr. and Mrs. W. Davies, W. H. Evans, E. H. Blake, J. A. McLoughlin, J. H. Hutchinson, J. Fullman, F. M. Puunton, E. G. Weston, A. August, J. King, J. Knight, G. L. Goldsberry, Mrs. Longstreet, Miss Noble, Miss A. Noble, Mrs. Mary Kollock, John J. Eller, Miss L. H. Clinton.

Inst eam-ship City of New-York, from Havana.—George W. R. Comstock, Stanley T. Comstock, G. Ojeda, S. C. Pasquier, Capt. James Foote, Robert Arnot, Samuel Little, Thomas Latter, James Madrigan, Peter Quinn, Carl Brandes, Otto Brandes, Lieut. Luis de la Piia, and seventeen officers and seamen of the Spanish Navy.

In steam-ship State of Nevada, from Antwerp.—Mme. Windfohr and 3 children, Rev. C. G. Fairchild and 4 children, Miss Mary Pieir, Charles Vanguerrin.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises......7:24 | Sun sets......4:41 | Moon sets..7:26

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...9:39 | Gov. Island..10:28 | Hell Gate..11:50

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Dec. 29.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Atlas, (Br.,) Low, Port au Prince, &c., Pim, Forwood & Co.; South Carolina, Nickerson, Charleston, J. W. Quintard & Co.; Regulator, Wood, Wilmington, N. C., William P. Clyde & Co.; Caina, (Br.,) Gill, Liverpool via Queenstown, Charles G. Francklyn.

Barks M. A. Berry, Sylvester, Cardenas, &c., Miller & Houghton; Icarus, (Br.,) Cochrane, Liverpool, C. W. Bertaux & Co.; Atlanta, (Ger.,) Von Lubke, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.; Emma Francis, (Br.,) Burns, Buenos Ayres, John Norton, Jr., & Co.; Speedwell, (Br.,) Toner, Alicante, P. I. Nevius & Sons.

Brig Britannia, Hotchkiss, Bridgetown Bar, Henry Trowbridge & Sons.

Schrs. Dart, Campbell, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; O. C. Acken, Jones, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Sally Burton, Burley, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Eagle Rock, Hammond, Lisbon; W. H. Brown, Dill, Providence.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship State of Nevada, (Br.,) Braes, Antwerp Dec. 11, with mdse. and 36 passengers to George W. Colton. Encountered heavy westerly gales the entire passage.

Steam-ship Egypt, (Br.,) Grogan, Liverpool Dec. 15, via Queenstown, 16th, with mdse. and passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Dec. 26, lat. 42 30 N., lon. 57 50 W., signaled a Dutch steam-ship showing letters N. H. P. I. bound E.; 28th, off Nantucket passed ship Arcner, do.; same date, 11 P. M., steam-ship City of Brooklyn, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Glenlyon, (Br.,) Edwards, Shanghai Oct. 19; Foochow 25th; Amoy 29th; Singapore Nov. 6; Suez 27th; Port Said 28th, and Gibraltar Dec. 11, with tea to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship City of New-York, Timmerman, Havana Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to F. Alexandre & Sons. Dec. 26, lat. 28 03, lon. 79 48, passed bark Granton, (Belg.,) from New-Orleans, for Liverpool; 27th, lat. 33, lon. 79 12, schr. Millie S. Derby bound N.

Steam-ship George W. Elder, New-Orleans Dec. 21, and South-west Pass 23d, with mdse. and passengers to C. A. Whitney & Co.

Steam-ship Isaac Bell, Lawrence, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Hudson, Gager, New-Orleans Dec. 22, and South-west Pass 23d, with mdse. and passengers to Clark & Seaman.

Steam-ship Albemarle, Gibbs, Lewes, Del., with mdse. to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Tybee, Holmes, Savannah Dec. 25, with mdse. and passengers to R. Lowden.

Steam-ship Hatteras, Mankin, Fernandina Dec. 23, and Port Royal 25th, with mdse. to H. Geipcke.

Steam-ship Eleonora, Johnson, Portland.

Bark Geutoo, Staples, Calcutta Aug. 22, Sands Head 23d, with mdse. to Vernon H. Brown & Co.—vessel to Isaac R. Staples. Sept. 19, lat. 00 15 N., lon. 90 06 E., spoke ship Alice Buck, from Calcutta, for London; Oct. 18, lat. 28 S., lon. 43 E., parted company with the ship Alice Buck; Oct. 25, lat. 31 45 S., lon. 30 E., spoke ship East, of Liverpool, from Moulmain, for Greenock; Nov. 2, lat 35 22 S., lon. 19 45 E., ship Canova, from do., for Cork; Dec. 1, lat. 2 10 N., lon. 34 15 W., boarded ship Mystic Belle, from Boston, for Melbourne, who kindly supplied us with provisions. Died Sunday, Dec. 12, John P. Churchill, of consumption; buried at sea in lat. 13 25 N., lon. 55 W. Dec. 28, while running in to the Hook, wind E. N. E., at 5 A. M., run ashore on the Stone Pile, on the E. side of the Spit, off the point of Sandy Hook, and was got off by the Coast Wrecking Company, 29th, at 9:30 A. M.

Bark Sues, (Ital.,) Stinga, Palermo 90 ds., with mdse. to Lawrence Giles & Co.—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Passed Gibraltar Nov. 13.

Bark Victor, (of Montrose,) Leighton, Pernambuco 27 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to H. E. Moring & Co. Crossed the equator Dec. 6 in lon. 38.

Brig Leona, (of St. John's, N. B.,) Taylor, Liverpool 76 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son. Had strong westerly gales the entire passage; lost and split sails; Dec. 8, lat. 33 27, lon. 59 30, passed schr. Bonnie Ives, (of Ellsworth, Me.,) ran close to her to exchange longitudes, but could see no one on board; hailed her, but received no answer. Thinking that something was wrong on board of her, tacked ship and stood back to her. The boat was on her davits, and everything looked snug about the decks. We concluded to board her and see what was the matter; launched our boat, and sent the mate and two men to her. When the boat was near her she upset. The mate and the two men got on her bottom, and after considerable trouble we succeeded in getting close to them and threw them ropes. All got hold of them and were hauled alongside, but before we could get all on board John Petterson, seaman, a native of Sweden, aged thirty-five years, let go his hold and was drowned; the other two were greatly exhausted, having been in the water about three hours. Did not learn what the matter was on board the schooner. Dec. 24, lat. 36 40, lon. 69, boarded bark Ruth Palmer, from Charleston, for Liverpool, who supplied us with provisions.

Schr. S. M. Bird, (of Rockland,) Merrill, Havana 14 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to D. B. Dearborn.

Schr. James F. Mason, Mason, Boston.

Schr. Gen. Sheridan, Stewart, Boston.

Schr. T. P. Cooper, Briggs, New-London.

Schr. Maggie M. Rivers, Rivers, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Helen Mar, Ward, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Rice, Pressey, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. E. & L. Marts, Marts, New-Haven, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Wm. Marshall, Hall, Salem.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Harris, Branford.

Schr. Nellie S. Jerrell, Jerrell, Salem.

Schr. Wave, Foster, Bangor, with Lumber to Master.

Schr. Annie and Edith, Winslow, Lynn.

Schr. Racer, Pratt, New-Haven, for Virginia.

Schr. Rhoda, Holmes, Mathews, Providence.

WIND—sunset, fresh, N. E.; hazy off shore.

SAILED.

Steam-ships China, for Liverpool; Erin, for London; Atlas, for Port au Prince, &c.; South Carolina, for Charleston; Benefactor, for Wilmington, N. C.; ship Sovereign of the Seas, for San Francisco; barks Speedwell, for Alicante; Everhard Delius, for Baltimore, &c.; Emilio Barabino, for ——; brig Jens Hintz, for Gibraltar for orders.

FOREIGN PORTS.

HALIFAX, Dec. 28.—Arr. brig Texada, (Br.,) Meyers, Ponce.

HAVANA, Dec. 28.—Arr. barks John Boyd, (Br.,) Ellis, Newport; J. H. Chadwick, Mountford, Portland; brig Lilian, (Br.,) Herneon, Glasgow; schrs. R. L. Hersey, Coggins, Cardiff; S. F. Bird, Hall, Portland.

Sld. 27th, barks Virgen del Carmen, (Span.,) Achatequi, New-Orleans; M. C., (Span.,) Guerra, Baltimore.

MATANZAS, Dec. 26.—Arr. schr. Lettie, (Br.,) Prince Edward Island.

Sld. 28th, schr. Ethan Allen, Blake, N. of Hatteras.

SAGUA, Dec. 24.—Arr. brig Hyperion, Clark, St. Mary's, Ga.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Dec. 29.—Arr. bark Silver Cloud, (Br.,) Robertson, Gloucester, G. B.

Cld. 28th, schr. Harvey, Barbados.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Dec. 29.—Sld. Die Heimath, A. O. Vinge, Casilda, Odorilla, Ridderkirk.

Arr. out on the 20th inst., La Cayenne.

Arr. out on the 26th inst., Olaf. Traveller, Ralley, Bremorlohe, Ocean, Agerien, Coriolan.

Arr. out on the 28th inst., Presnitz, at Plymouth, short of coal; Blue Bird, Sloe, Lottie Stewart, Ihana, Hongesund, St. Patrick, Norris, Carolina, Pacific, Mirto N., Louisa A. Orr, and Preston.

QUEENSTOWN, Dec. 29.—The steam-ship England, Capt. Thompson, of the National Line, from New-York Dec. 18, passed Fastnet Rock at 8 A. M. to-day on her way to Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 29.—The steam-ship Andean, Capt. Miller, from New-Orleans Dec. 10, arr. here to-day.

BRISTOL, Dec. 29.—The steam-ship Somerset, Capt. Western, from New-York Dec. 17, arr. here to-day.

THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.
NO. 550 BROADWAY,
OFFER A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF FINE
Electro-plated Ware,
expressly adapted for the
HOLIDAYS.

C. G. Gunther's Sons
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FINE STOCK OF
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